**INSURANCE.**

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**INSURANCE.**

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 134 BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 5 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 9 June | Malwa* .. | | 10,986 |
| 16 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | Narkunda x .. | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | Delta .. | | 8,000 |
| 7 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 „ | Morea .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind . | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | Rawalpindi* .. | | 16,619 |
| 11 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 18 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 25 „ | Malwa .. | | 10,986 |
| 1 Sep. | Rajputana* .. | | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,918 |
| 15 „ | Naldera* .. | | 16,086 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind . | | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,502 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 10,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 26,650 |
| 2 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,607 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,831 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa * .. | | 10,986 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera x .. | | 16,086 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,918 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,607 |
| 16 „ | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaiser-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 20 „ | Delta Ex. .. | | 8,000 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,831 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura * .. | | 16,607 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,086 |

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea .... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928. | | |
| 14th June | Manora .. | 7,888 |
| 5th July | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 27th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1928. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th June | Rawalpindi .. | Colombo, Straits | China and Japan |
| 25th June | †Kidderpore .. | Straits, China and | Japan |
| 6th July | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits | China and Japan |
| 7th July | †Alipore .. | Straits, China and | Japan |
| 3rd Aug. | Naldera .. | Colombo, Straits | China and Japan |

†Does not carry Passengers.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 19th May | 3rd June |
| *Bingo Maru .. | 6047 | 21ts „ | 3rd „ |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30th „ | 12th April |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 15th June | 27th June |
| *Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30th „ | 14th July |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16th July | 30th „ |
| * Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 29th „ | 12th Aug. |

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Sumatra Maru .. | 9th June | 20th June |
| Celebes Maru .. | 23rd „ | 5th July |
| Tacoma Maru .. | 12th July | 22nd „ |
| Indus Maru .. | 24th „ | 5th August |

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 21997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th June | Karapara .. | East and South Africa |
| 6th „ | Baroda .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 7th „ | Varsova .. | Busreh via Karachi |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

Established THE 1895

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

*Head Office*:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

**Banking Business of every kind transacted.**

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

### Swami Vivekananda

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekanand's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

**Seventh Edition**
**With Two Portraits and Appreciations.**
Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

**SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF**
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Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Madan Mohan Malaviya.
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Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

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**The Mission of Our Master.** Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23.25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

**Daily Edition.**

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month | 1 14 | 2 4 |

**Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.**

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 | Rs. 7 |

**PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.**

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

## INSURANCE

### THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

### INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR**

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Managing Agents:* **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

### THE VULCAN

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman —Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.

For

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE**

Head Office:—Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : : : : : BOMBAY

### READ

*What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:*

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

**"THE HINDU"**

*Apply for particulars to*

**The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.**

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No..... .....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

## Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING COMMISSION AGENTS for Canvassing orders for piece goods viz. Coatings, Shirtings, Tweeds, Hunting Clothes, Towels. Dhoties of various attractive designs and beautiful colours, in Cotton, Mercerized and pure, silk yarns. Apply sharp. To, The Sundareswara Wg. Estt., Showa, Cannanore, N. Malabar, Mg. Prop: K. Kunhamb.
A R 952

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

WANTED—A NURSE for the Kennedy Hospital. Pay up to Rs. 40 per mensem, according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, &c., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay, before the end of June, 1928.
A 30513

WANTED—STUDENTS, failed in Matric or School Final for Sub-Overseer Course 1-1/4 years, Overseer Course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Desai Falia, Broach.
A R949

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER E ENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—SPACIOUS FLAT with ground floor with independent accommodation, and air and light at Ripon Road, opp: Bora Musjid. Apply H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & CO., 208, Nagdevi Street.
C R942

## MEDICAL

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R951

SEXODYNE PILLS—given up? Dispair Not! Sexodyne pills will restore your lost virility and give you the energy of a full grown young man. Money refunded if not cured. Rs. 5/- Per Phial, G. BEDAJNA, 15, Blacquire Squ., CALCUTTA.
M R950

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in used cars and Trucks! MONITOR, 6 seater, good running order, Rs. 400. FORD, 10 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 750. A. C. 2 seater, overhauled and painted, Rs. 600. OLDSMOBILE, 5 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 650. BUICK, 6 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 800. DURANT, 5 seater newly painted, Rs. 575. WILLYS KNIGHT, runs like new, Rs. 550. PEUGEOT, 4 seater, Rs. 600. G. McKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30508

## EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—B. Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the Intermediate with Phys., Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, Fuels, Metallography, Pyrometry, etc. Well-equipped Laboratories and Workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognised by Government. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.
M 30500

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M R948

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA re-opens after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Science will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A, LT., is appointed as Principal.
M R30511

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE, FREE—Purchasers of Royal Commercial Directory for India, Burma and Ceylon. (2nd Edition, Rs. 2 only) will have their Business advertisements Free in the 3rd Edition in the Press, "Hindu" Agent Quilon S. I.
L R947

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Patna District Board on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1000. The vacancy, in the first instance, is only temporary for a maximum period of two years; but is liable to be terminated at any time within this period subject to three months' notice being given. As the permanent incumbent is not likely to return to his post, the selected candidate will have excellent chance of being appointed permanently should he give satisfaction to the Board by his good work during the period of his temporary appointment. A candidate, who is not already a permanent District Engineer must be qualified under Government notification No. 3428 L. S. G. dated 6-4-26.

Applications should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the Patna District Board and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" and must reach him not later than the 30th of June, 1928. Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials in original together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate should be prepared to join early after his appointment.

(Sd.) RAJANDHARI SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.
Patna, the 2nd June, 1928.
30519

### NOTICE AS TO LOST SCRIP.

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LIMITED.

LOST:—One Certificate No. 3755 for one hundred shares Nos. 271-451 to 271550 in the name of Manilal Purshotam Gandhy having been lost.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a duplicate Certificate will be issued in three months from this date unless valid objection be lodged with the undersigned prior thereto.

By Order of the Board,
V. C. AXWORTHY,
Secretary.
Gaffoor Buildings, Fort,
Colombo, 29th May, 1928.
R932

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of machinery for Electric Locomotive Repair Shops at Kalyan." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
23rd May, 1928.
80471

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.
30516

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2 of 1928.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD., a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at No. 16, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The S. S. "SARVISTAN", her machinery, tackle, apparel merchandise, cargo freight and furniture at present lying in the Port of Bombay .....Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To the Sheriff, Bombay, Greeting:—Whereas a cause for necessaries has been instituted in our said Court on behalf of the Plaintiffs above named against the S. S. "Sarvistan" abovenamed her machinery, tackle, apparel, freight, and furniture in the sum of Rs. 60,000/- and interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 76,561-8-0 from 23rd November, 1927, till 4th April, 1928, and on Rs. 60,000/- from the 5th April, 1928, till judgment, costs and further interest. We do hereby command you to arrest the said s.s. "Sarvistan" her machinery, tackle, apparel, merchandise, freight and furniture and to keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from us and cite, all persons who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said s.s. "Sarvistan" as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service hereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the registry of our said Court an appearance to the said cause. We further command you to warn the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of our said Court will proceed to determine the said cause or make such other order thereon as to them shall seem right.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of May 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Admiralty Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of May, 1928.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

In pursuance of the command in the said order of Arrest contained, I do hereby cite all persons, who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said s.s. "Sarvistan" to enter within 6 days from the date of the publication of this Citation (exclusive of the day of such service) an appearance in the above cause in the Registry of the High Court in its Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I hereby further warn all such persons that, in default of entering an appearance as aforesaid, the said cause will be determined in such manner and such other order will be made as to the Court shall seem fit.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 31st May, 1928.
30509

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*Of all Chemists and Bazaars.*


# LONDON NOTES.

## MOBILITY OF LABOUR

### EFFECT OF LIBERAL POLICY

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

LONDON, May 17.

**THE MOBILITY OF LABOUR.**

The phenomenon has been noted in Indian industrial life of the inability to retain the working staff in such a manner as to rely fully upon it. We have been told "ad nauseam" of the frivolous tendency to decamp from the mill or shop, when enough money had been earned to permit of an adjournment to the village and the beloved scrap of land.

It is not for us to deny this nor to regret it. Such mobility and alternative employment forms a valuable breakwater against the totally unrestricted brutality of all conquering Capital. In fact, in a leaflet issued by the "Indian National Agency" there is a mild gloat over the power of striking against intolerable injustice vested in the Indian masses by this resource.

**LIMITATIONS.**

On the other haad it is not our duty to accept every charge or statement levelled by employers against their employees, without enquiry and examination of the circumstances. It becomes evident, on investigation of the subject in more highly developed industrial countries, that India stands by no means alone in this fluidity of Labour.

The book "Labour Turnover in Industry", by Messrs. Brissendon and Frankel (Macmillan & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 12) is a scientific analysis of labour "instability" in the United States of America. The authors discuss the methods of employment that are needed to reduce this instability. About half a million workers, and seventeen States, are covered by the survey. The investigations started in 1915, and are, in this publication dated 1922, brought down to 1919.

The method adopted to arrive at the results is by considering accessions, separations and replacements. The average daily work force, and the labour hours worked, are other essential factors in the study.

The volume is worthy of the closes perusal. The U. S. Bureau has conducted some analogous investigations, and has published some useful works in this connection. Reference must also be made to the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University.

**POSTULATES.**

A certain amount of shifting from shop, or from town to country, is inevitable. Some employers regard this basic mobility as desirable. A great part of the movements is the result of action by the employers. Labour instability may arise from seasonal or cyclical fluctuations in trade, or from the dissatisfaction of employers with their employees as well as "vice versa."

What is not so generally acknowledged is the part that is played by low remuneration in the changes of industrial personnel.

The figures that are arrived at demonstrate the effectiveness of "liberal" Labour policies, and of more or less centralised systems of employment. Scientific employment, like a high wage, is in the long run an economy.

Policies of wholesale "lay-off" and indiscriminate discharge are very costly to an establishment. In good times or in bad, it pays an industrial firm to conserve its human as well as its material resources. It is beyond question that, even in the most developed industrial nations, less skill and thought are devoted to the hiring and retention of Labour than to the purchase and elaboration of raw materials.

The rate of movement varies. In the United States, a pre-war year was found in which the full labour changes were "only" on the average one and one-half per year for each full-year worker. In the war period, there were more than four changes per year for each full-year worker. This is equal to all the employees leaving their jobs during twelve months, an entirely new set coming in, and these being in turn fully replaced by a third set of workers. And, be it remembered, these conclusions are arrived at from figures supplied by some of the more intelligent and scientific establishments.

Higher mobility certainly arises in years of great industrial activity. The 1919 mobility rates would seem to prove that 9,096, 372 wage-earners effected the following changes in that year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessions ..... | 8,242,000 |
| Separations ..... | 7,703,000 |
| Total changes .. | 15,945,000 |

**WHAT IS THE NORMAL FLUIDITY?**

It has been estimated that the irreducible hiring to maintain a working force is only some 25 per cent. of that force. From this it will be seen that some abnormal causes are operating, and that they operate in the most "industrialised" of communities.

Different industries show different rates of fluidity. When all industries show, let us say, the index "4", the labour flix rate in the clothing and textiles will be some 2-1|2; in the puolic services 2; metal products, 6; printing and publishing, 3-3|4, and so on.

**INADEQUATE WAGES.**

It cannot be contested that the wages offered have been a determining cause of many of the severances investigated. The authors, it is true, assert that the figures, showing very different wages, all show the same fluidity of the staff, and that they therefore discredit the influence of pay. This does not seem borne out. Though the various rates of pay show considerable latitude, the range, low or high, stands collectively at a much lower level than that attributed to American labour. It also seems very much below other figures obtained for the same period from American sources. Finally, the wages paid, taking into account the purchasing power in the States as compared with that in England, are low from an English point of view.

So-called "unskilled" labourers (male) in a printing concern in the States (quoted as establishment no 51) are covered by a complete report, showing staff hired since July 1, 1918, but not on the payroll in October 1918.

| Age. | Rate paid per hour. |
|---|---|
| 16 | 9d. to 1\|0-1\|2d. |
| 17 | 9d. to 1\|3 |
| 18 | 9d. to 1\|3 |
| 19 | 1\|0-1\|2 to 1\|3 |
| 20 | 1\|0 to 1\|0-1\|2 |
| 21 | 1\|1-1\|2 to 1\|3 |
| 22 | 1\|2-1\|2 |
| 23 | 1\|1-1\|2 to 1\|3 |
| 26—29 | 1\|3 |
| 31 | 10d. |
| 33 | 1\|2-1\|2—1\|3 |
| 35—38 | 1\|3 |
| 40 | 1\|4-1\|2 |
| 41 | 1\|1-1\|2 |
| 45 | 1\|2-1\|2—1\|3 |
| 47 | 1\|2-1\|2 |
| 49 | 1\|1-1\|2—1\|3 |
| 50 | 1\|1-1\|2 |
| 51 | 1\|3 |
| 52 | 1\|4 |
| 56 | 1\|3 |
| 69 | 1\|2-1\|2 |

If one compares these figures with the analogous rates in the English printing trades, one will get a severe shock to the theory of "America the land of high wage rates."

**AN INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE.**

In this connection of efficient factory and shop control Mr. A. Purcell, M.P. gave an edifying address last night at the small Essex Hall. This meeting was "organised", heaven save the mark, by the "Majlis" of Mr. Menon and the audience conesisted of 21 persons, 10 Indian and 11 "English". This is the sort of gatherings that our friend Graham Pole is fond of reporting to the Indian public as expressions of British feeling in the metropolis. Despite the depressing influence of such a crowd, Mr. Purcell acted in his usual bluff hearty manner, made the best of a bad job and gave just as fine a lecture as if he had been addressing 10,000 in the Forest of Dean.

Mr. Purcell said that India suffers from inefficient works control. Wherever the Indian is blamed for technical inefficiency as a workman, ten to one a controller will be found who is a retired or cashiered or removed or translated military man. This semi-military control, of railway shops for example, produced a certain amount of what was considered "discipline", but very little efficiency of production of technique. It was also wasteful in output. Where mills, shops or factories were resolved on efficiency, managers were hired in the world market, English or Scotch, German, Yankee, and at such establishments one heard less of the inefficient Indian labour staff. The railway shops of India despite good equipment (in many cases), were a hundred mile away from the English organisations of an analogous character. In the latter there was an atmosphere of confident knowlelge and reliance on the technical skill of the chiefs. In India there was a conviction that the high control did not understand the technique of its job; and this communicated to the rank and file. A complete scientific reorganisation of these conditions might at first be opposed by the workers themselves; for it would result in a temporary reduction of the number of hands needed to perform the present tasks. But eventually the change would be incalculably to the benefit of all Indian Labour, including the railway shopmen.

**THE REDS ARE TO HIT BACK.**

All remember the sarcastic parody by Voltaire of the surprised consternation of the French militarists at the resistance of some "savage natives" in the conquered lands. "What an outrage!" said Voltaire, "these animals defend themselves!" The Red Animals, the hunted of the Government bloodhounds and of the Official Labour pack, have turned, and said "We will rip up our pursuers and persecutors if we can".

The reception of this almirable resolve has been most unsympathetic, as far as concerns the Official Panjandrums of the Labour and Trade Union World. The pandits of the Sacred City of Labour turn to their congregations and say "What d we tell you? These reds are only out for disruption!" Disruption! When all the "reds" asked was the right to be allowed to sit on the back doorstep of Eccleston Square, and keep their one Member in the House out of 150 officialist Members. They stood insults, misrepresentation, and ostracism from their "comrades" during their half-tolerated stay in the Party; and, of course, they never expected (so never missed) their share of the little plums thrown by Uncle Arthur Henderson to the properly tractable machine voters of the Party. Then they were "disaffiliated"; finally rival disruptive organisations were floated in their own constituencies, often manned by political toughs who would make Tammany Hall look to its high reputation. At last the poor heretic has turned,—but not recanted he has turned to make a stand, and all the trouble he can, who can blame him?

**"REDS" PREPARING FOR GENERAL ELECTION.**

The Communist Party (says the Press Association) has decided that at the next General Election they will nominate candidates in those constituencies now represented by leaders of the Labour Party, and in particular members of the Council of the T. U. C.

An official of the Communist Party today made no secret of the fact that the Communists were out to split the vote, and thereby prejudice the chances of Labour nominees.

An appeal is being issued this week by the Party for contributions to a Special Election Fund. There will be Communist candidates in the field at the next election for Dundee, Greenock, West Birmingham, Kelvin Grove, Central Hackney, South-West Bethnal Green, and North Battersea. The last-named constituency is represented at present by Mr. Saklatvala.

# LYRAXWORDS

(P. O. JATNI)

## Result of Competition No. 5

KEY SOLUTION. Across—1.CLOTURE. 7. VADE. 11. HOP. 12. GEAR. 14. NAG. 15. IDEA. 17. ERA. 18. ORE 19.MENDS. 21. SCENES. 23. VIE. 25. ER. 26. KNARL 27. EFT. 30. NIM. 31. ICE. 33. PANCH. 36. NATION. 38. ROUE. 39. EAT. 40. GAS. 41. ORB. 42. AMIR. 43. MFU. 44 ATOM. 46. ELIT. 48. RATES. 49. SCL 50. WE.

DOWN.—1 CHIMB, 2 LODE, 3 OPEN. 4 UG, 5 REE, 6 EARS, 8 ANON, 9 DARE, 10 EGEST. 13 RACE, 16 ADVANCE, 20 SIRIH. 22 ERECT, 24 ELM 28 FEIGN 29 UPROAR, 31 IATARIC, 32 INSURE. 34 AORTA, 35 NUBOT, 36 NAILS. 37 OAF, 39 EME, 45 ME, 47 TL.

PRIZE WINNERS.

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 300/—Three correct solutions Rs. 100/- each

(Their shares in the Second Prize have been shown against their names) G. D. Swamy, Calcutta. B.R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Tirupapuliyar (9), P. A. Ganesh Iyer, Tennur (4).

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200.—36 solutions with one mistake Rs. 5/10- each. P. Ananda Rao, Calcutta (1), G.A.D. Godfrey, Jubbalpore (1), T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Irinjalakoda (1), Jaimani, Yellamanchili (4), R. Shivasankaram, Tirupattur (2), V. Santhosam, Tinnevelly (1), P. S. Raghupathi Iyer B.A., L.T. Saidapet (2), G. N. Dhar, Calcutta (1), Mrs. M. D'Silva, Karnool (2), C. V. Natesa Iyer, Badagara (1), Miss A. Fitzpatrick 7 Depot Lines, Karachi (1), N. Sreenivasa Iyer, Madura (1), M. S. Krishnamaraju, Rajapalam (2), K. C. Mujumdar, Calcutta (1), C. L. Beatson, Viceroy's Camp, India (2).

Rs.—100/—B. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Tirupapuliyar for the largest number of entries.

Rs. 50/—C. L. Beatson, Viceroy's Camp, India for the Second largest number of entries.

N. B.—Our Competition No. 6. CLOSES on 11th June, 1928.


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## THE WEATHER.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

The monsoon has appeared on the Malabars Coast with rough seas and squally weather. Rainfalj has extended in the central Deccan. The pressure distribution indicates that the monsoon rain may extend on the Bombay Coast in a day or two. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces West, Sind and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in parts of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the Central Provinces East and along the north Madras Coast. Hissar and Raipur recorded the highest maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—An increase in Malabar.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

| Station. | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Amraoti | 0.02" |
| Karwar | 0.37" |
| Belgaum | 0.44" |
| Mangalore | 0.08" |
| Calicut | 2.48" |
| Cochin | 2.23" |
| Trivandrum | 1.75" |
| Coimbatore | 0.04" |
| Cuddapah | 0.85" |
| Bellary | 0.65" |
| Masulipatam | 0.43" |
| Colombo | 0.26" |

Bombay:—

Local Rainfall Nil.

Maximum temperature 93 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 83 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 14 hors 10 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

| Province of District | Total, 1st June to date. In. cts. |
|---|---|
| Panch Mahals | 0 90 |
| Nasik | 0 31 |
| East Khandesh | 0 00 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 0 00 |
| Central Provinces | 0 00 |

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 4.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th June, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.699 inches (.030 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m (previous day) 29.590 inches (.063 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.9 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.9 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 94 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.—

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16/5 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 11/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Nurmahal, Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Pandit, Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Cohinur, Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, May, Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June, Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9/- per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

## BULLION MARKET

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.)

### SILVER.

Bombay, June 4.

London Ready, London Forward America cent. Market is closing.

China opening 2/8/9 closing 2/8/9.

Ready 62/8.

| Jaith opening | Highest | Lowest closing. |
|---|---|---|
| 63/1 | 63/1 | 62/7 x |
| Ashad 63/1 | 61/1 | 62/7 x |

Tejimundi 1/11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sawan 62/14 | 62/14 | 62/5 x |

Tejimundi 2/6.

### GOLD.

Ready 21-6 1/4.

Jaith 21-6 1/4.

Ashad 21/6/6.

National city 21-9 1/2.

## PASSENGERS BY S. S. "MACEDONIA"

The following is the list of passengers who left Bombay harbour for Marseilles and London on Saturday by "Macedonia":—

Mr W J Adams, Capt F Adams, Mr B P Adarkar, Lt-Col C Alexander, Mrs M Alexander, Mr. Ali, Mr A Amirudin, Miss T Amirudin, Master M Amirudin, Miss S Amirudin, Mrs C Arnold, Mr W H F Armstrong, Major H A R Aubrey.

Capt. W B Badcock, Master Baboo, Miss P Baker, Mrs W T W Baker, Mr A S. Barnes, Mr E Barnes, Mr and Mrs H Barr, Mrs O Beauchamp and child, Mr Bilgrami, Mr A Bennett, (Dr) Mrs A Besant, Mr V Boucher, Mr J W Broucke, Mr and Mrs D Brown, child and infant, Lt-Col E H Brown, Lt-Col R A Bryden, Hon Justice Sir P L Buckland, Dr and Mrs W Burns, Mr W J Burrows, Mr A A Burton, Mr and Mrs H S Butchart.

Mr and Mrs W MeR Campbell, Mr R F E de Carberet, Mr and Mrs Chapman and child, Mr. Clarke, Mr F Clayton, C I E, Mrs H G Cocke, Mr H B Coggan, Mr H W Cook, Mr H Corlett, Lt-Col A D Cornish, Mr Cosgrove, Miss J B Cowie, Mrs J C Crocker, Mr and Mrs E G Cullen, Mrs E H Curling, Mr C Curry.

Mr M J Dalrymple, Capt E H Daughish, Mr F G T Davies, Major A H T Davis, Mrs N Davies, Mrs Deans and infant, Mr Dearden, Mr T M Dearlove, Lt-Col and Mrs W E Dennis and infant, Mr and Mrs Dom F DeNoronha, Mr and Mrs J D Deckmeir, Mrs C L Digby Roberts, two Misses Dixon, Mr and Mrs Dixon, Mr H A Donnelly, Mrs Doran and child, Mr Dring, Mr G Duff.

Dr Easdon, Mr H L Ebihara, Major Edwards, Mr J A Elliott.

Mr G E Fane, Col W A Featherstonhaugh, Major M E Fell, Mr W B Finch, Capt A R Finlayson, Mr Finne, Mr Floyd, Major E B Fox, Capt W D Francis, Mr G L Francis.

Mr and Mrs Gabler and two children, Mr W V Greevz, Miss J C Gilchrist, Col Comdt E D Giles C M G, D S O, Lt-Col J B Gordon, Miss D Gour, Mr T Gray, Mr Grenter.

Capt H E Hakewill-Smith, Miss Haire, Miss M P Harding, Mr H E Harrington, Miss C Harrison, Major M C C Harrison, Mr E J Hawkins, Mr L A Healey, Mrs. Heathcote, Mr N Henderson, Major A V Holt, Mrs Houston, Mr J S Howe, Mr and Mrs Hume, child and two nurses, Mr and Mrs E A Hussey, Miss Hutchens.

Mr J L Ingham.

Mr. J Jackson, Mrs P S Jackson, Mr and Mrs Jankinath, Mr W E Jardine, Mrs D Jinarajadasa, Major A L Johnston.

Mrs E C Keane, Mr H G Keiley, Mr and Mrs C C Kellar, four children and infant, Mr L D Kendrew, Mr Kenshett, Miss M Keogh, Mr R M Kidd, Mrs Kilford, child and infant, Lt-Col F G Kunhardt,

Dr (Miss) G Lal, Mr B Lal, Mr and Mrs A I A Laljee and infant, Mr J C Lamont, Mr Langhorne, Major R T Lawrence, Major J G Lecky, Mrs Lemesurier and two children, Miss M B Loud, Mr J Lovejee, Mr F E Lupton.

Mr J S Mackenzie, Mr J Mair, Mr J B Marshall, Mr R H M Mawjee, Mrs H M Mawjee, Mrs R H M Mawjee, Miss R H M Mawjee, Mr B McDiarmid, Mr R McGregor, Mr A C McGregor, Comdr R A Melhuish, Mr Meyer, Mr G C Minnitt, Major M Morris, Mrs E Morris and child, Mr E C Morse, Mr Munji, Mr A C Muirden, Col J A Muirhead, Lt-Col A Murphy, Lt-Col C C Murrison.

Mrs Neilson, Capt G H Newington, Capt R Nithasse.l, Mr V A Noble.

Mr T Okamura, Mr A Olsen, Mr A Oram, Mr and Mrs S Osborne, three children and nurse, Capt. G E R G Osborne, Major J E Ogle.

Capt H W Palmer, Mr and Mrs P P Patel, Mr and Mrs N J Patel, Capt A C Pegg, Mrs W Pelham, Mrs G L Peters, Mr W Petrie, Lt Col L Phillips, Mr G H L Phillips, Mr and Mrs Phelps, Col R C G Pollock, Mr A D Poonawala, Capt Poynder, Capt J Pratt, Rev C E Prior.

Mr K M Raha, Capt P S Ram, Miss S Ram, Col. F Ramsay, Mr C B H Rao, Mrs Ratcliffe, Mr H W Reid, Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs J M H Rosario, Mrs M M Rozario, Mr G D Rudkin, C I E, O B E, Miss M G Rutherford, Mr H Huthledge.

Mrs K Sahib and child, Mr H R Sampson, Capt C P B Sawyer, Major D Scott, Mr and Mrs Selkirk, Mrs Sharpe and infant, Col H D Shaw, Major R G Shaw, Mrs Sheppard, Major and Mrs H C Sidgwick, Mr Silverwood, Mrs J Singh, Mrs Smalley and infant, Mr Smith, Mr D Soloman, Miss Sommerville, Major R B Spence, Capt H M Stanford, Capt R H Stevens, Mr Stewart, Lt-Col J St C D Stewart, Major E M H de Stacpoole, Mrs L E Strong, Brigadier and Mrs G C Sturrock, Lt-Col D W Sutherland, Mr T R Strudwick, Mr G E Subramaniam, Mrs L C Swinburn-Ward.

Mr H A Tapia, Lady Tegart, Mr D K Telang, Mr H L Tham, Mr J W Thomas, Mr Thomas, Miss A L. Thompson, Capt F S Tinley, Mr A H Tott, Mr and Mrs Turner and two children, Mr A S Tyebji, Mr J Tylor.

Mr B G Upmark, Mrs T E T Upton.

Mr D L Vaidya Mr Leon Valensa, Mr L F E Vanrenen, Dr and Mrs C Vieira, Mr M Visram.

Mr. Walker, Mr C J Walker, Major R H P Walsted, Mr J C R Walton, Hon Mr C C Walton, Hon Mr C C C Watson, Capt A E Watchorn, Mrs Watson, Mr A P Webb, Mr W Whitbread, Mrs White, infant and nurse, Major General K Wigram, C B, C S I, C B E, D S O, Mr and Mrs L F Wildsmith, Mr A R Wilkinson, Mr J S Williams, Mrs E E Woodford, Mrs A W E Worf, Capt R H Woodman.

## HANGING AND PULLING PUNKHAS IN MOSQUITO NETS

### NEW INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS REGISTERED IN PATENT OFFICE

The report of the Controller of Patents and Designs on the working of the Patent Office in Calcutta (1, Council House Street) during 1927 states that 1,052 applications for patents were filed during the year, as compared with 894 applicatons in 1926. Of these 810 came from abroad and 242 originated in India. 115 of them bearing Indian names. Ten of the applications were from women inventors.

NATURE OF INVENTIONS.

The majority of the inventions were concerned with railways, agriculture, textiles or electrical apparatus. There were five applications relating to a novel process for the electrical deposition of India-rubber. The attention of Indian inventors was directed mainly towards irrigation, tea, tennis and the like games, motor car improvements, similar railway signalling and permanent way construction.

INCREASE IN DESIGNS FROM INDIANS.

The increase in the number of design applications noticed since 1923 continued also during the year under review, and 6,190 applications for the registration of designs were filed in 1927 as compared with 5,828 in 1926. An increase was also noticeable in the number of designs from Indian proprietors.

Altogether 4,153 patents were in force on December 31, 1927, out of 11,113 sealed on some of the 13,891 applications received up to that date under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

Renewal fees, with or without penalties for the payment, were paid on 1,872 cases during the year, and the cessation of 745 patents was noticed.

PUNKHAS WITHIN MOSQUITO NETS.

Six applications for extension of the patent term were during the year. An extension for seven years has been granted in one case which relates to the hanging and pulling of punkhas, especially within mosquito nets; the rest were pending. One hundred and twelve applications for extention of copyright in designs were allowed. Nine patents which had been allowed to lapse were restored under the provision made for that purpose and one was pending.

Appeals to the Governor-General in Council from the Controller's decision were lodged in five cases, one of them was disallowed and the rest were pending at the end of the year.

The income of the office, including fees and sales, amounted to Rs. 1,57,895-1 and the expenditure on salaries, printing, etc., amounted to Rs. 63,773-1.

## MUSLIMS AND FINE ARTS.

The "Bulletin" of the Iran League writes:—

The continued advances of the Hindus, economic and cultural, is a matter of common knowledge. And when the Musalmans proceed on national lines without antagonising the Hindus, it becomes incumbent on all promoters of international peace to accentuate their endeavour. Although it is styled, the "Muslim Review," the enviable quarterly of Calcutta has ordinarily several articles of common interest. We have received the last two numbers which are brimful of reading. If the utility of such a publication is superficially questioned, one has only to dip into the periodical to be convinced of the justification of a bright propaganda in favour at least of Indian art which owes so much to Iran. Caligraphy was a speciality of Persia and we have a reproduction of a portrait of the erudite and ill-starred Moghal prince "Dara Shikoh learning calligraphy" from a painting in the collection of Mr. A. Ghose. This coloured and artistic portrait and several others ought to attract the enlightened worthy patrons of the fine arts not in India alone but all the world over. The previous number has representation of an Indian minstrel by M. A. Rahaman Chaghtai who is compared with the renowned Persian Bihzad.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

### CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN THE CIRCUS

In his time-honoured make-up, Charlie Chaplin will be seen at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week playing the lead in "The Circus." Truly, Charles is a most remarkable man. Not so very long ago, people were saying that he was "played out" as a box office attraction, that younger men were taking his place as king of the comic screen. But in his latest film he has staged a "come back" that is nothing less than phenomenal. In every part of the world where "The Circus" has already been shown, new records have been set up for both attendance and receipts and in many towns it has played to seventy per cent. better business than did his other big film, "The Gold Rush." In New York, 40,000 people saw it during the first two days of its run, and midnight shows were given throughout the whole of the first week in order to cope with the crowds. In one Western city troops has to be called out to handle the fans who beseiged the cinema day and night, whilst London, Shanghai, Berlin and Calcutta welcomed "The Circus" with open arms. Concerning the story itself, little need be said. Charlie becomes a handy man among the acrobats and animals, and finds a silver lining in every cloud. And that's about all that matters.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

The romance of two sinners whose only crime was that they loved too whole-heartedly, is the theme underlying "Recompense," the film which will be shown this week at the Empire Theatre. "Recompense" is a sequel to "Simon Called Peter," both well-known novels by Robert Keable, and contains many romantic episodes enacted in Paris, London and the veldts of darkest Africa, besides a glimpse of the closing stages of the war on the Western Front. Marie Prevost and Monte Blue play the leading parts with their usual charm, and are supported by a company of experienced players. The latest Pathe Gazette is included in the programme.

### EDWARD THEATRE.

Ten reels of "Sunken Silver," a new Pathe serial, will be shown this week at the Edward Theatre, and as is usual with this type of film, it is replete with thrilling fights and exciting situations. The scene is laid amongst the semi-tropical landscapes of Florida, and from the photographic point of view the film is emphatically one of the most notable releases during recent years. A treasure-bearing ship which was lured to a watery grave a century ago forms the basis of the story, which turns upon the adventures of a secret service agent who takes a paternal interest in various people who are seeking to locate the sunken dollars.

### EMPRESS THEATRE.

Tom Mix and Tony the Wonder Horse will be seen at the Empress Theatre in a film version of Zane Grey's famous novel, "The Last of the Duanes." The scene is laid in the vast open spaces of Texas in which, throughout the period with which the film deals, the hordes of outlaws were kept in check only by the rough-and-ready shooting of the Texas Rangers. And the story itself deals with outlaws and cattle rustlers and the sort of situation one would expect to meet in a district where the sheriff is in league with all the worst elements of the countryside. A very pretty little love story serves to add spice to a thrilling tale. The programme will also include a two-red comic featuring Will Rogers.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The story of a boy who had to choose his own father and guide his mother's love and happiness will be seen at the Royal Opera House under the title of "Boy of Mine." Written by Booth Tarkington, who will be remembered as the author of "Penrod and Sam," it is a very human story which builds up to an inspiring climax and concerns the relations between a high-spirited boy and his somewhat prosaic father. The film is remarkable for the exceeding fine portrayal of the boy by a youngster who shines very creditably amongst grown-up stars. The other leads are played by the beautiful Irene Rich and Henry Walthal, the du Maurier of the American stage. Topical incidents will be shown in the latest Super Gazette.

### WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"The Chorus Lady" James Forbes' famous play, has been made into an extremely good picture with Margaret Livingston in the title role. It comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), and if you like a fast moving and entertaining story of the stage and the race track, be sure not to miss to see this picture. The story, which has for its heroine Patricia O'Brien an Irish Girl, is rich in sentiment and humour. There is much loving and laughing, much anger and "showin" "em" not to set fresh with the Irish. The laugh follows fast on the heels of the tear. The action revolves for the most part about the Mallory stables, owned by Pat's sweetheart, with now and thena flash of the "Follies" and the bright lights of New York City. There is among other things, an exciting horse race during which Pat risks her life to save a child. Margaret Livingston play the part of Patricia with sincerity. "The Chorus Lady" is diverting—as a chorus lady should be.

### GLOBE CINEMA.

The drama being shown this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst, Road, has Priscilla Dean for the Star. This name alone is a guarantee of the most uptodate acting with a world of life thrown in. She has a way of her own in winning over the most exacting. Her name in any photoplay is the trademark for the most vivacious acting with a lot of jilt work that makes one learn something about feminine-nature. The drama shows you a lot of French doings in Algiers their devil-mo-care ways with their soldiery, their degeneration with regard to their nobility, which are now extinct. It also shows you how little these French people appear when placed side by side with the British Lions. The story is of a British Nobleman who leaves his country taking upon himself the guilt of a brother to save him. Then comes. Priscilla Dean, a desert child, whose natural faithfulness and love of truth so remarkable in the orientais, is a feature you will not mis. Then there is a Princess Corona, who having lost her lover in whom she has the utmost faith, goes wandering about the deserts and as true love never fails she too gets her lover back from the desert. It is really the most remarkable film ever produced. The Scenery of Algiers, and places thereabouts are worth seeing. The mountain regions, the moorlands and the old time houses are scenes you would not like to miss.

### THE CAPITOL.

"An army of pretty women" is a statement that just misses being an actual fact in "Lost at the Front," a hilarious war comedy of an entirely new sort that will feature the entertainment bill at the Capitol theatre this week. It misses because a few of the women in the feminine army used in the picture are plump, a few grotesquely angular. But the majority who appear in scenes in which the famous Russian Battalion of Death figure, are Pulchritude itself "Lost at the Front" directed by Del Lord, co-stars George Sidney and Charlrie Murray of "The Cohens and Kelleys" fame with Natalie Kingston, first National leading lady and Wampas Baby star for 1927. as its eye-taking feminine attraction. The principal local of the story, which Frank Griffi wrote, is the Russian front during the World war. Murray upsets all his previous comedy records as an Irish policeman who gets tangled up in the Russian army, George Sidney of "Potash and Perlmutter" stage fame, also outdoes himself as Murray's comedy teammate in the role of a German reservist called to the front. In riotous action that includes the Battalion of death, however, Sidney and Murray "flee" under various flags, and even submit to examination as candidates for the feminine Battalion. Miss Kingstone appears as Olga, a Russian sculptress. The picture abounds with mirth from beginning to end. The programme includes a Pathe Super Gazette and a new "Christie" Comedy.

## GUJARAT DIVISIONAL CO-OP. CONFERENCE.

SURAT, June 3.

The Sixth Session of the Gujrat Divisional Cooperative Conference opened here to-day under the presidenthip of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Naib Dewan of Baroda State. Prominent among those present were Mr. Hartshorn Collector of Surat, Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Dewan Bahadur Thakoreram K. Mehta, President of the Surat Municipality and Mr. C. M. Gandhi Advocate. Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of a short speech reviewed the progress of the Cooperative movement in Gujrat, during the past year.

After the presidential address the Subjects Committee was formed and the Conference adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

## C. P. NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SANGON, June 1.

It is announced that one scholarship of the value of Rs. 70 will be awarded by the local government during 1928 for natives of the Central Provinces and Berar who wish to take a course of training in coal mining, metalliferous mining and geology at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of the Nagpur University or an equivalent examination of any other recognised University.

### TREASURE TROVE.

106 one-rupee silver-coins of the time of Aurang Shah Alam and a gold mohur of the time of Allauddin were found in tha Multai tahsil by some people while digging earth.

## MASS EDUCATION IN KANARA

### AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Brother P. George, Founder of St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, has issued an appeal to Kanarites in Bombay, in the course of which he says:—

The aim of these Institutions is the diffusion of religious as well as secular knowledge among the poor and backwoard classes through seminaries, schools, colleges orphanages, libraries etc. There are at present six Primary schools and an orphanage with a higher elementary school and industrial classes attached to it. No distinction of caste or creed is made in the admission of students to these Institutions whose doors are open to the children of all communities. Education is imparted entirely free of charge.

The management and control of the Institutions has been entrusted to the Universal Brotherhood which came into existence in January 1922.

The light of knowledge requires to be diffused among these backward classes and it is the principal aim of the Brotherhood to carry that light to the cottage door of the poor of Kanara without distinction of creed or caste. The education imparted in the Institutions is of a character that is calculated to help the backward classes to stand on their own legs and to lead an honourable existence.

I appeal to all sympathetic Kanarites in Bombay to enlist themselves as Lay Members of the Brotherhood. A special appeal is addressed to Christians to join the Brotherhood as 'Brothers'. A 'Brother' is one, who having attained the age of majority is expected to devote all his energies and time to the furtherance of the objects of the Brotherhood under the prescribed rules of the Society.

## NEW TYRE FROM THE OLD,

Economy and unwise savings are two entirely different things. Economy is as essential for the prosperity of a nation and the conservation of its natural resources as food is necessary for the maintainance of our lives.

Since the advent of the reduction in the price of motor cars and consequently greater demand for them by the public, there has been still greater demand for rubber tyres, as each car needs four tyres to run; and they hardly run over ten thousand miles when they are thrown away on the junk pile.

Mr. Nestler the eminent American scientist has invented most wonderful equipments, compounds and some special preparations of rubber that are used in his most successful process which is called "Fusing Process". This process is very much the same as the welding process for welding two metal pieces together. By this process any and every kind of repairing as well as retreading can be done in most satisfactory way and in a very short time only. In this "Retreading work" new, live, durable, though rubber is fused on the tread of the old worn out shabby looking tyre, and within three hours only it is converted into a nice looking tyre, having tread design and appearance, very much the same as that of new. Even the wearing quality of the Rebuilt Tyres is guaranteed to be 75 per cent of a new tyre while it is surprising to note that the charge for retreading is very low, less than half of the price of the new tyre of that size. For example, a tyre 30 by 3 1/2 in size that costs Rs. 28/- for a new one, can be rebuilt for Rs. 12/- only. A new tyre size 31 by 5'25 that costs Rs. 52/- can be rebuilt for Rs. 19/- only. This means a saving of Rs. 16/- in the former case while a saving of Rs. 33/- in the latter case.

**CUT ME OUT**

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

**Get a New Life**

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

**Victory** (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic, No opium. Quite safe, **Price Rs. 2 per dozen.**

**Teryaq Atshaq**—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. **Price Rs. 3.**

**Sujan Mohani** (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

**Aksir**—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

**Tila Dilruba** (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times **Price Rs 2 only.**

**Dr. T. N. SHARMA,** KAVIRATNA, Darulshfat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

R932

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

### ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of the 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday, the 7th instant.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selaugore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant per S.S. "Tairea."

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of the 31st ultimo left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

### GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treated during the month of May at the above Dispensary, were 722; out of which 256 were males, 209 were females and 257 were children.

### NOTICE TO JURORS.

Members of the Common Jury who were summoned for the II Criminal Sessions are requested to attend again on Tuesday, (to-day) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Members of the Special Jury need not attend the Court any further during the current Sessions.

### PUBLIC MEETING RE: BARDOLI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bardoli Satyagraha Sahayak Committee, at Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, near the fountain, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Narimán, Bharucha, Dadubhai Desai, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, B. G. Kher, Mohanlal Desai, Shrimati Ratanben and others will address the meeting.

### VERSOVA WANTS ELECTRICITY.

A largely attended public meeting of the residents of Versova, calling under the auspices of the Andheri and Versova Citizens' Association, was held at Versova last Sunday at Mr. R. P. Masani's bungalow. Sheth Chunilal Chinai presided. After many speeches suitable to the occasion were made it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. be requested to give electricity for light and power to the residents of Versova just as it was going to do for Andheri shortly.

# LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### JULY.

**NEW YORK.**

| | June 4. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ..... | 20.62 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ..... | 20.82 |
| Difference ..... | plus .20 |
| To-day's Closing Rate ..... | 20.82 |
| Difference ..... | plus .20 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | June 4. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ..... | 10.91 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ..... | 11.01 |
| Difference ..... | plus .10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate ..... | 11.15 |
| Difference ..... | plus .24 |

Broach Expectation ..... 393

# LONDON SILVER MARKET

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | London, June 4. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready ..... | 27 12 0 |
| Lower ..... | 0 3 0 |
| Silver Forward ..... | 27 6 0 |
| Lower ..... | 0 3 0 |

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

## BOMBAY PRICES

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Rate at 11 p.m.: | |
| 1st Settlement ..... | 62 11 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ..... | 62 11 0 |
| 3rd Settlement ..... | 62 7 0 |

# LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 4.

Moscow.—H. M. King Amanullah and Queen Soraya arrived to-day at Batum and were met by the representatives of Trans-Caucasian, Georgian and Azerbaidjan Governments. Their Majesties visited the town and the tea plantations outside, and detrained for Tiflis—Reuter.

# EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

## ATIYA BEGUM'S EXPERIMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

In a small room of a Badar Bagh ordinary building is housed a girl's school, which given the opportunity, help and funds, has the makings in it of a remarkable fountain of knowledge for Muslim girls in Bombay. Given further opportunities, help and funds the School would easily become the mother of many such all over India within a decade.

At the moment, however it is itself a suckling not more than a month old and—shame on Bombay—ill-nourished. The precocious and promising child is the result of Atiya Begam's unquenchable love for girls' education and her two year long fight with the Bombay corporation and its School Committee. How she fought the Corporation single handed; how she quarrelled with its School Committee over the management of Muslim girls school, and how she was actually snubbed—all this is within the knowledge of the public. But now few knew that her courage could not be daunted by such failures—nay, that it would be in fact, stimulated by them.

The School (called "Salehat-i-Ameera, after her mother) that she has founded in the first instance for the benefit of the Sulaimani community is an answer to sceptics. It is a model Primary Urdu Girls' School which is ultimately intended in her words "to show what the ideal system of education among Muslim women ought to be."

Atiya Begam knows the secret of educational success and, therefore, she has provided for modern and industrial education side by side with religions. She sees to every aspect of a woman's life. And the girl that Atiya Begam would send out would not only be a good Muslim, but also an ideal wife, a capable mother and an efficient worker with a realisation of her responsibilities.

The School, as I have said, is still a nucleus but with magnificent possibilities. The danger is that it may die of apathy without even budding. Its immediate requirements are not great. The founder herself is building a big hall for it. But it is in need of Rs. 550 a month for running expenses and extensions. The Corporation spends about 48 lacs annually on education. Can't it provide a few thousands for this experiment?

Atiya Begam does not want to be taken on trust. She invites every one not excluding the members of the Corporation to pay a visit to the school, criticise freely and then, if convinced, to help. I have great pleasure in passing this on to all whom it may concern.

# GROWING IMPORTANCE OF ANDHERI STATION

## RESIDENTS DEMAND GREATER RAILWAY FACILITIES

A largely attended public meeting was held at Andheri under the auspices of the Andheri and Versova Citizens' Association on Sunday last. Mr. Bhogilal N. Shah presided. After general discussion and some speeches about Railway grievances the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

That the present suburban stations' railway fares being excessive and because they materially restrict the growth and development of suburbs, the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities be and are hereby requested to reduce the suburban fares without the least possible delay.

That as Andheri has become a junction station and it being an important suburban station in no way less than that of Borivli, the B. B. and C. I. Rly. authorities be requested to halt the down and up morning and evening through passenger trains viz. at Andhheri station also for the convenience of the passengers as it causes a great deal of hardship and trouble to them. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are requested to provide a roof over the over bridge connecting the existing platforms' roofs.

## ID CELEBRATIONS AT BHAVNAGAR

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 31.

Wednesday, the 30th of May being the day this year on which the greatest of the Muslim festivals—"Eedud Duha"—fell, the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar, celebrated it by holding a gathering at Perle Gardens.

This time the occasion was felecitous and happy to the Muslims of Bhavnagar in more ways than one. Besides being the greatest of their holidays it happened to occur in the proximity of so many pleasurable events. The birth day of the Maharaja Saheb (22nd of May) and the Empire Day just preceeded it and the birth day of the King Emperor immediately followed. The good news of the recent appointment by His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh of Professor Syed Nawab Ali, M.A., (Aligarh) of the Baroda College to the principalship of the Bahauddin College, was also a source of rejoicings to the Muslims, because this was the first time since the establishment of the College—a college especially started in a Muslim State with the chief object of providing facilities of higher education for Muslims by a Muslim Nawab in commemoration of his Muslim vizier—that the proved worth of a Muslim's abilities was appreciated. And last but not the least the fast approaching home-coming of their beloved Maharaja, Maharaja Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bahadur, after the completion of his education in England had created an expectant joy in their hearts.

The evening, in short, was pleasantly passed in mutual greetings and happy intercourse.

# THE LATE PROF. BHATT OF JUNAGADH.

## AN APPEAL TO HIS HIGHNESS.

A correspondent writes:—

The untimely death of Prof. Harilal Madhavji Bhatt, M.A. of Bahauddin College, Junagadh, under most tragic and deplorable circumstances, has left helpless a family of five members, including an aged mother.

HIS ACADEMIC BRILLIANCE.

Prof. Bhatt's career from the very beginning was rather smooth than chequered by any extraordinary events in his life. As a student in the Deccan College, Prof. Bhatt distinguished himself by his deligence and intelligent work in the class-room and outside. His undergraduate career was brilliant and this is corroborated by the fact that he came out with honours and distinction in the B.A. Examination and passed his M.A. Examination at the age of 21.

While he was reading for the M.A examination in Bombay, he was even as a student, required to contribute leading articles to the Bombay "Samachar Daily." Even in this temporary job, his work was characterised by thoughtfulness and study which he brought to bear upon his writings.

HIS SYMPATHY FOR STUDENTS

Immediately after passing his M.A. examination, he was appointed a professor of logic and philosophy in the Bahauddin College, Junagadh where he remained as Professor and latterly as Acting Principal till his death. Throughout his life he was inspired by a philanthropic motive to help ready students. He had started a poor boys' library which supplied text-books gratis to impecunious students. But his voluntary services were not confined to the college precints only. He interested himself in the welfare of the student world in general and in order to translate this interest into the field of action, he in collaboration with some liberal-minded gentlemen of Junagadh, established a boarding house with residential quarters for students charging only Rs. 10 for board and lodging.

SPORTSMAN AND SCHOLAR.

A well-read, diligent and careful teacher, he was also an all-round sportsman. The State Gymkhana was always animated with his presence, which brought him in touch with prominent townsmen and created an agreeable harmony between academic and actual life.

His contributions include a valuable book in Gujarati on "The Constitution of India" and a translation into Gujarati of Plutarch's Lives of Great Men in collaboration with Prof. B. K. Thakore of the Deccan College. His active interest in educational problems was evinced through his work as a fellow of the Bombay University for several years. He was moreover a University Examiner in Matriculation and later in Intermediate Arts.

AN APPEAL TO HIS HIGHNESS.

His services to the Bahauddin College form a brilliant record extending over a period of about twenty years, and rendering himself worthy of a munificent pension from the State. I earnestly hope that His Highnes the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh will in appreciation of these meritorious services, grant some such sum as a pension which was due to the deceased, to his widow and to the members of his bereaved family and thus afford them the only solace which the State is amply capable of.

# SUMMER SCHOOL OF RURAL SERVICE

During the past few years the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre at Ramanathapuram Coimbatore has carried on in the month of May a Summer School for rural workers, having in view especially the problems of Rural Reconstruction. This year the School has been held in the village of Uppilipalayam near Ramanathapuram and has been attended by workers from all over the Presidency.

They have had courses in cottage industries, including dyeing, calico printing, poultry farming, and bee-keeping, in elementary agriculture, co-operative banks, village panchayats, rural health and sanitation, rural recreation and playgrounds, adult education, magic lantern work and so on. The various government departments concerned have co-operated with the Summer School and deputed officers of the agricultural, sanitary and co-operative departments to help.

This school is a good example of what can be achieved towards the solution of some of the difficult problems of rural reconstruction by the co-operation of private agencies and nation-building departments of Government.

# STRENGTH IN UNITY

## WORKERS PITTED AGAINST MONEY AND POWER

## MR. BRADLEY'S TALK WITH MILL-MANAGERS.

The strikers at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on Monday resolved not to pay fines if convicted and also not to deposit money in case of arrest by the police. They resolved also to carry on picketing and from Monday evening pickets will have parades for two hours when they will be given training. One feature of the meeting was that apart from the leaders, Mr. B. J. Weldon of the G.I.P. Railway Workshop also addressed the meeting. Mr. Weldon has been given notice to terminate his services with the G.I.P Railway Workmen's Union. Mr. Weldon said:

FIGHT AGAINST POWER.

Yesterday in my hearing some of your leaders, were accused of receiving money from Russia and other places and quietly pocketing their share. I also heard that they were receiving pay for their services to Russia. What I want now is that they should publicly repudiate this statement and emphatically state to us the facts. Now the same thing might be said about me but only my God and myself know my circumstances. A foreman in the moulding shop has lent me Rs. 10 to carry on till pay day, the 8th. I know your grievances are similar to ours in the G.I.P., Matunga. You are up against the millowners, in other words—power. The word "Union" must convey to all the cause and the remedy. What is power? Power is wind, water, electric light, traction—in fact, all forms that are driven. Power the British nation has. Your millowners have it. The G.I.P. Railway, Port Trust and other employers have it. Power to-day says 'No' to our demands which are just. Did the millowners ever think to alleviate your grievances?—Who controls your dwelling places and your food shops? Power or money. I was at Ajmer during April this year and I saw the agriculturists driving bullocks round the fields of wheat and treading out the wheat from ears. I asked the man the price of the wheat. He told me ten seers per rupee. Twenty seers of Bombay. Now what price do you pay for wheat? Again, money! power!!

BE UNITED.

Your employer says you must turn out more work and work longer hours. I agree it is possible but for a living wage, humane housing conditions, etc. Has your petition been recognised by the millowners? No. The remedy is Union. What is required is equal and just power for employers and employees, same as in England. Stop bickering between different factions. Do not fight with sticks and stones but be united and you will succeed.

Mr. Bradley who followed the previous speaker then said: Although I am reported to be a member of the Workers and Peasants' Party, I must correct and say I am not a member of that party. This is the first time that I know that I was a member of that Party although I have watched with interest what the Workers and Peasants' Party have done.

TALK WITH MILL MANAGERS.

Another item I want to refer is that I met some interesting people in Bombay. I was invited by a mill manager to the Commercial Gymkhana yesterday and I was introduced to some mill managers. They were very much surprised to see me. Then I sat down, a crowd of about fifteen mill managers started talking and spoke in quite Lancashire language of the mills. When I talked to them that their fathers and grand fathers struggled as the mill strikers struggle to-day they saw some difference in their position. When I reminded them that their brethren at Lancashire were facing with a 12-1/2 per cent. reduction and that to better the condition of Indian workers was to improve the condition of the Lancashire workers, they could see the logic. These men were brought as mill managers from Lancashire and got fat salaries. If they go to Lancashire they will have again to work in the mills as you do.

We will all anxiously watch what comes out of the negotiations with the millowners. Your strength lies in yourselves. Your strength lies in unity.

# WORKERS' AND PEASANTS CONFERENCE.

## FORTHCOMING SESSIONS.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, General Secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Conference, writes:—

The 1st session of the C. P. and Berar Workers and Peasants' Conference will be held on the 10th and 11th of June, Sunday and Monday at 8 a.m. in the Vyenkatesha Theatre at Nagpur. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. of Bombay has agreed to preside over the Conference. The delegates fee for the Conference has been fixed at 4 annas only. Important and vital questions affecting the interests of Workers and Peasants in this province, such as the rights of labour, in the future Constitution of India, a living wage and eight-hours day, the Settlement and Tenancy Bill, restriction on money lending and peasant proprietorship are likely to be considered in the Conference. Invitations have been sent to all important Labour leaders and other public leaders to attend the Conference. Arrangements for the lodging of delegates coming from outside will be made if previous intimation is given to the undersigned before the date of the Conference.

# HOW TO END STRIKES.

## A SUGGESTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Labour strikes have become a feature in all countries and the strike fever will go on increasing till the question of satisfying Labour is not properly solved. "Capital" and "Labour" are an outcome of uneven distribution of wealth, and the problem grows graver where unemployment comes to its help. It is, therefore, no wonder if India, or to speak more correctly the industrial cities in India, witness these strikes often and often for some reason or the other.

These strikes have, of course, to be organised at the right moment if they are to be successful and effective, but uneducated labour many a time selects a wrong time and lose the battle. But howsoever the Capital may be right and however labour may be wrong from the point of view of the capitalists, the latter must remember that in these days of democracy and labour uplift, they will not be happy and the strikes will not cease to exist unless they give up the idea of swallowing the whole profit themselves, and unless they allow labour to participate a bit in their profit, which truly speaking is more the outcome of the hard labour of the poor employees, than the capital employed.

Since the Bombay strike is at present in full swing and has taken a serious aspect, it would not be wrong or out of place to throw a suggestion for consideration of all concerned. My suggestion in the nut shall would be.

(1) Fix a minimum wage.

(2) Fix a minimum return for capital.

(3) Fix a minimum agents' commission and

(4) Distribute the profits (after providing for 6 per cent or 7 per cent capital return) in the proportion of 1/3rd to the shareholders, 1/3rd to the labour, and 1/3rd reserve against losses.

These four-clausod arrangement will in my humble opinion settle this long-standing question amicably and will entirely stop the recurrence of any labour troubles in future.

If anybody studies Hindu sociology he will find that the labour class was automatically getting the due share of the nation's wealth, in one form or another, and there was always contentment in all classes of labour on account of this proper distribution of wealth, and proper treatment accorded to them by the society. The above arrangement is to some extent in consonance with the principles of sociology embodied in the Hindu religion, and therefore, is sure to prove perfectly satisfactory and bring about the contentment of the workers without putting the capitalists to any loss.

Fixing a minimum wages will absolutely stop chances of strikes for wages, and will, therefore, minimise the constant danger of strikes and its consequent effects. The capital return can safely be taken at the basis of 6 per cent or 7 per cent interest on share capital, to be paid out of the profits, and the agents' commission might also be so fixed as to restrict the income in such a way that it never 5 per cent of the capital involved. The surplus profits being for distribution in three parts, there will be less chances of rapid and heavy fluctuations in the share market even in the wartimes, as was the case before, and there will be less speculation and less bankruptcy cases.

In the present strike the Bombay millowners profess that their old profits have gone away and the mills have been working at loss in the present days, and it is more in their own interest if the workers strikes and sit at home, and it is only out of sympathy for labour that they come out to start the mills at a sacrifice. They also go so far as to say that the present strikes are more in the interest of Lancashire and it is likely that the ill-advice of strikes is being prompted from such quarters. If these things are even half true, and if the mills are not going to make any profits, as they say, is there any difficulty for the mill-owners to accept the above

(Continued on page 8.)

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1928.

Here is what Mr. H. G. Wells writes in "T. P.'s Weekly": "Over it all (meaning the Indian Peninsula) the British imperialism prevails, a constraining and restraining influence, increasing the food supply by irrigation and the like (so that population increases horribly), and making little or no effort to evoke responses to modern ideas. Britain in India is no propagandist of modern ferments. All those are left the otherside of Suez. In India the Briton is a ruler as firm and self-assured and uncreative as the Roman"—'was in England', I presume.

* * *

But even that little trick of "irrigation" was known to Indians from quite ancient times. It was never lost and the Moghul Emperors improved upon it, as certain canals in Upper India indicate to this day.

* * *

Important notice for all Ford possessors, cyclists and Monsoon walkers.

* * *

I hear that Synthetic Rubber is being manufactured. Very soon we will no more go to rubber trees and beg them for juice.

* * *

I was also told that the idea of making artificial rubber occurred to the inventor through consuming beaf steaks in Irani Shops.

* * *

Sir Jagadish Bose is a wonderful man. Agreed. But he is spoiling my peace of mind and soul.

* * *

He first proved that the plants were a sort of animals and now he seems to be on the way to proving that they speak and even sin.

* * *

There is a tall tree nearby where I live. It—excuse me—"he" has a nasty look about himself. He must be a blackguard in Vegetable Society and surely he is planning always something with the crows.

* * *

"To be on good terms is the best policy", so I said to myself and now each morning and each evening as I pass by that tree, I say "good morning" or "good evening Sir."

* * *

He answers me when there is a breeze.

* * *

And still they come—very fortunately—those resignations from the Bombay Legislative Council by self-respecting members of it who desire to make a spirited protest against the Government of Bombay's Bardoli policy.

* * *

I hope all of them will be re-elected on the Bardoli issue and will return to the legislature fortified with a mandate from the constituencies to fight the Bardoli issue out to a finish.

* * *

But what is Mr. K. M. Munshi doing about it? I hear he is busying himself collecting funds for the good cause. Why does he not resign like the others? And by the way, why this silence of the other Tribunes of the People, the Indian members from the Presidency in the Central Legislature? It is high time that men like Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar, and Mr. Ratansi Morarji took the public into confidence about their views on Bardoli?

* * *

The "Aligarh Mail" has been perturbed over a picture sent to it of a Muslim lady in Hamburg who forms one of a group of students in Hamburg. The journal publishes it with this melancholy comment "what is most striking in the photo are the young lady's bare arms. We are deadly against exposing them but they represent an inevitable extremist reaction against vigorous Purdah."

* * *

If a bevy of Afghan damsels who have drunk deep at the fount of Queen Souriya's notions of modernity, visit this country, I presume, their example will prove so infectious that the "extremist reaction" will begin to look like moderate even to the "Mail".

* * *

Paris Policeman—(To inebriated American) "give me your address. I will take you home".

American "2353, Third Avenue, Chicago."

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## The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1928.


# HALF-HEARTED MEASURES

The Indian Educational Inquiry Committee appointed by the Provincial Council of Natal has arrived at the unanimous conclusion "that the existing facilities as a whole in the town and country areas of Natal are inadequate for the reasonable needs of the Indian population." The Committee recommends to the Provincial Administration that the total subsidy based on the Indian school attendance which the Province receives from the Union Government "should henceforth be allowed to the service of Indian education." This is the only substantial conclusion the Committee arrives at, after its examination of numerous Indian witnesses who clamoured for generous State aid and a select number of European witnesses who showed undiluted hostility to even the slightest enlargement in State facilities to Indians to educate themselves. The most speedy way of alleviating the present condition, the Committee condescends to point out in its report, is by means of extension of grant-in-aid schools throughout the province and also the provision of Government schools "as and when the funds permit."

The principal question before the Committee was, however, to ascertain why more funds could not be allowed out of the general revenues of the province of Natal to be spent on educating the children of a people who are numerically stronger than those for whose children the Natal administration spends huge sums. To tell the Indians that educational facilities will be afforded them by the State "as and when funds permit" is to tell them that as regards the "uplift" portions of the Indian Agreement, to which Natal agreed only under strong pressure, its attitude remains as bitterly hostile as before. Indians in Natal will hardly be taken in by the cheap assurance proffered to them that an extension of the grant-in-aid system for Indian schools is recommended by the Committee because the fact is that so far, in spite of the repeated attempts made by Indians to secure adequate grants they have miserably failed. The Committee does not recommend that the percentage of these grants should be higher in amount than the scale allowed hitherto by the Natal Administration. The only gracious concession that Administration will very probably make to Indian agitation for more educational facilities is a strict adherence to the principle that the grant made by the Union Government for Indian education will not be appropriated to other purposes. The Provincial Council permitted this highly indefensible procedure. The Committee whitewashes even this unfair conduct on its part, certifying that in doing so the Council "acted within its powers". It is significant that two members of the Committee, notoriously hostile to the educational claims of Indians, repeatedly asked Indian witnesses what their community had done on its own initiative to advance the education of its children and again what further claims it could have on the general revenues of the Province when Indians were already using the public thoroughfares, trams and hospitals. This mentality was in complete accord with that of the European witness who told the Committee that the Indians were "intruders" rather than "welcome British subjects" in South Africa.

This witness, a member of the Natal Legislature, bluntly remarked in his evidence: "It is not our interest so to educate the Indians as to bring them into direct competition with our White lads." He warned the Committee of Inquiry that if free education were given to the Indians, "the people of this country would be so heavily taxed as to create a situation which will compel the Europeans to leave this country." No clearer statement could have been made to give the Indians in Natal a precise idea of the reasons which induce the anti-Asiatics to persist in their policy of continuous and bitter hostility towards Indian education. The charge that Indians in Natal have been doing nothing towards solving their own educational problem has been proved to be baseless. Out of 23 Government-aided schools in Natal, 8 have been built solely through donations by Indians, in the case of six other schools, Indians pay a large share of their running expenses, while the total amount of grant the Natal Administration allocates to these schools is extremely poor in comparison with the contribution made by Indians themselves. But the much more significant fact in this heroic struggle of the Natal Indians to obtain their rightful share of State educational facilities is that they are running 28 private schools, some of these having cost more than £2,000 to build, solely through their own efforts without State-aid. The very disappointing conclusions arrived at by the Committee of Inquiry indicate that they must agitate still more strongly for their claims on the general revenues.

## DELIBERATE EMASCULATION.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao contributes to the current number of the "Triveni" a vigorous article on the Defence of India. It is an exposure of Government's cold-blooded policy of emasculating the entire population of India, the result of which has been to make the country incapable of defending itself except by the help of British arms and incapable of making any effective military effort to shake off British domination. The process of emasculation began with the close of the unsuccessful War of Indian Independence, miscalled the Mutiny of 1857. On the eve of this War, Mr. Ramachandra Rao points out, the Indian troops in India outnumbered the British by eight to one. The proportion of Indians was soon reduced and at present the ratio is 2·25 Indians to 1 British. In regard to the internal security troops, the present ratio is worse from the Indian point of view, being only 1 Indian to 1.24 British. Mr. Rao bitterly observes: "While in all other countries the function of maintaining internal security is primarily the duty of the police, nearly a third of the regular army in India is maintained for the purpose of quelling riots and other disturbances." Another step in the process of emasculation was the passing of the Arms Act which, requiring a high degree of scientific means of self-defence against wild animals and dacoits, had also the gradual subtle effect of making them afraid of fire-arms and anything associated with them. Indians were also refused admission into any branch of the army requiring any high degree of scientific or technical knowledge, nor were they freely admitted to any important technical branch of it like the Artillery, a training in which Mr. Rao says, "might prove a source of danger to the Government." In fact, it was one of the recommendations of the Peel Commission that the Artillery should be mainly a European force. Indians were not eligible for the King's Commission till 1918, when only ten Commissions were thrown open to Indians. But they were only in the Cavalry and Infantry sections. The latest guilt of the Government is their rejection of the unanimous and extremely modest recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee to make a small beginning in the Indianisation of the Army Services. And now Lord Birkenhead has the audacity to state that India is too weak to defend herself and therefore she cannot yet be given Swaraj. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao has good reason to remark: "Instead of blushing with shame for reducing one-fifth of the human race to their present helpless position, Lord Birkenhead and other British statesmen perpetually refer to this fact in their public utterances, apparently with satisfaction and with no great anxiety to bring about an improvement". But what better can be expected from British statesmen when most Indian statesmen are content with making academic reforts.

## "PERSUADE US, PERSUADE US."

It is an interesting and not entirely unprofitable research for Indian students of British Labour psychology to notice how the Right wing of that Party is making frantic efforts on the eve of the general election in Great Britain to explain to the British voter why it was that Official Labour joined hands with the Tories in inflicting on India an All-White Commission. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is truculent in his denunciation of the Indian boycott in his article in "Forward", the Glasgow Labour journal. Indians, he says, have made "a bad blunder". As for the British Labour Party, he justifies its participation in the Simon Commission's work by saying that "a Parliament or a Party in Parliament which stands aloof when big work is in hand is always sure to have good reason to repent." The Macdonald attitude is very pleasing to the Tories but while the Labour ex-Premier is contemptuous of what Indians might say and have said about Official Labour's easy absorption of Imperialistic doctrine, his Secretary of State for India in the first Labour Cabinet England had sweetens the pill, shows a desire to argue with the Indian leaders and wishes them to accept the view that they were wrong in "precipitately refusing" co-operation with the Commission. In a clever analysis of the Indian position in an article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review," he says that it is a great pity that Indian leaders refused co-operation "because unless Indian self-government can be established by some such revolutionary procedure as established the Soviet Republic—which is not at present within the range of conceivable possibilities—progress has to be made by persuading the British people and Parliament." Sudden withdrawal of the "authority exercised in India by Englishmen", Lord Olivier conceives to be "physically impossible" and there is, according to him, the the fact that the British Parliament "having responsibility for Indian welfare could not regard such an act as morally justifiable". His Lordship gives Indians the sapient advice "These things have to grow and they have to grow by agreed substitution." "Persuade us", he tells us and some "substitute" can be found for the present administrative position which we find so intolerable. From all this exhortation we can draw only one lesson and it is this that the boycott has told upon Britain and that it is self-reliant effort alone which will win Swaraj for us.

# WHERE IS INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO AVIATION?

## WORLD PROGRESS IN AVIATION AND INDIA'S APATHY.

BY REBECCA KABRISKY GHOSE (MRS. SAILENDRA N. GHOSE).

On January 9, 1793, Mr. Blanchard, a citizen of France, made the first baloon flight and landed in Philadelphia, where he was received by George Washington, then President of the United States, who not only heartily received this intrepid young airman, but welcomed his enterprise and undertaking as a stepping stone to the future of aeronautics.

The second official flight recorded, was made by Orville and Wilbur Wright on December 17, 1903 when they flew at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in a power-driven air-plane from twelve to fifty-nine seconds for a distance of 852 feet.

**FIRST PASSENGER FLIGHT.**

From the years 1905 to 1908, great endurance air records were achieved, thus giving Henry Farman of France in 1908, the impetus to make the first recorded flight in which a passenger was carried.

Then we hear of Bleriot in 1909 crossing the English Channel, making the first water crossing by air-plane.

Numerous successful flights over land and sea have followed these daring enterprises, until Governments began to see the advisability of establishing Flying Corps, to be used both in war and in peace for the quick transportation of important matters and for manoeuvres in the air.

**USE IN WARFARE.**

There was no civil competition in aviation, either in the United States or in Europe between the years of 1915 to 1918, but soon after our entry into the World War, the developments of the Liberty Motor began and the use of the airplane throughout the war marked the beginning of a new era in aviation.

Practically every strategic point in Europe and America was touched in the pursuit of aviation by adventurous men and also women, for on July 8, 1908 Madam Peltier flew as a passenger with Belagrange making her the first woman to fly.

The first recorded flight to Calcutta took place when the four motored Handley-Page Airplane flew from London to Calcutta on December 13, 1918 distance of approximately 6,500 miles.

The next flight, which included India, was made in April 6 to September 28 1924 by two Douglas Transport Airplanes equipped with Liberty Motors which left Seattle, Washington, in the United States for a round-the-world flight by way of Alaska, Japan, India, England, Iceland. This wonderful flight completed their trip around the world in 371 hours, 11 minutes actual time in the air over a period of 175 days.

By this time, aviation became the desired ambition of most enterprising men and women whose ability and courage lay in this direction and more and more flights in airplanes and seaplanes over long distances were placed on record.

**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.**

In 1920 when America started her trans-continental air mail service from New York City to San Francisco, a great opportunity was given to enterprising and able men to do a good service in their country until to-day this service is better than any European nation or group of nations.

America not only received a great thrill, but believed trans-oceanic flights a possibility, when the Z R 3 now the "Los Angeles" left Friedrichshafen, Germany, flew to Lakehurst, New Jersey, in 81 hours, 17 minutes over a distance of approximately 5,066 miles and was delivered to the United States Government.

This and similar trans-continental flights, possessed Commander Rodgers with the desire to fly from California to Honolulu, a distance of 1,992 miles, thus establishing a non-stop record for seaplanes.

**TO NORTH POLE BY AIR.**

Believing that both land and sea had been purposefully reached, Commander Richard E. Byrd started on May 9, 1926, on an expedition to explore the North Pole in a Fokker plane accompanied by the brave Floyd Bennet who has just passed away of pneumonia, and reached Spitzbergen to the North Pole and back in approximately 15 hours. This was followed by the wonderful expedition of the Amundsen Ellsworth-Nobile Expedition on May 11-14 who flew in a semi-rigid dirigible, the Norge, from Spitzbergen over the top of the world to Teller, Alaska over a distance of 2,700 miles.

**NON-STOP PARIS-JASK FLIGHT.**

October 28-29 finds Costes and Rignot of France making their record non-stop flight from Paris to Jask, a distance of 3,313 miles.

Much speculation was entered into at in the beginning of May 1927 when in New York City a prize of £25,000 was offered by an enterprising genius Symond Orteig, for a non-stop flight from Mitchel Field, L.I. to Le Bourget, France a distance of approximately 3,610 miles.

Charles A. Levine, backer and intended passenger of a Bellanca plane, and Clarence D. Chamberlin, who had established an endurance record of 54 hours threw their hats into the ring and began preparing for the flight, when a young man of but 25 years of age swooped down into the field, and expressed his desire to fly alone. His calm and gentle manner interested everyone even the most conservative speculators and immediately all became interested in him. He neither sought publicity nor spoke much, but went calmly to a theatre that evening and the next morning, not in the least bit concerned about the weather, took off from Mitchell Field, L.I.

**LINDBERG'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.**

From the moment he left, Lindbergh was the greatest and most lively talk-

(Continued on page 9)

# Notes of the Day.

**Thought For The Day.**

"Why then do we not annex Egypt? Simply because British statesmen cannot cure themselves of the habit, bred of a life passed in talking to the gallery, of flourishing in the face of the world fine phrases about self-government and progressive development, and national aspirations, which no-one knows better than themselves to be words, words, words."

—"Saturday Review."

**Bon Voyage.**

General Chang Tso-lin is the man to do things in style. If his dear friend and confidante, the British "General" Sutton, had, however, been by his side at the present time, it is doubtful whether he would have done the thing in the particular style he used in leaving Peking. But then "General" Sutton would have explained to him that the British method is not to help a lame dog over a stile when it is clear that the dog, once it is cured of lameness, would not like to keep to the heel of its rescuer. Chang must be bitterly complaining to his entourage of the perfidious conduct of the Foreign Powers and of Japan, in particular, which suddenly decided it was no good intervening between him and the irresistible onrush from the South. So he bids the representatives of the Powers a pleasant good-bye. "Bon Voyage" they reply and turn anxiously to bask in the warmth of the rising sun from the South. Even opposite Bori Bunder it is now discovered that the Nanking Government has the support of "best Chinese minds and patriots."

**Eating Humble Pie.**

The Yugo-Slavian Government has been obliged to eat humble pie. It has sent a Note to the Italian Government deploring the recent rioting in Sebenic and Spalato and offering to compensate Italians in Yugo-Slav territory who have suffered losses during the recent anti-Italian demonstrations. Forty students who clashed in Belgrade against the police have been sent to jail. The turn of events in the Italo-Yugo-Slav dispute has been so unpleasant that Italy must for a time at least forego all chances of Yugo-Slavia's ratifying the Nettuno Convention. M. Markinovitch, the Yugo-Slav Premier, declared in the Belgrade House of Representatives that the best means of escaping from future unpleasantness was to secure a friendly understanding with Italy. But such an understanding will not be possible until Signor Mussolini replaces his hectoring policy towards Yugo-Slavia with one which takes due account of Yugo-Slavian 'amour-propre.'

**Roped In.**

The reply of the Canadian Government to the Kellogg Note on the outlawry of war will be received with joy at the British Foreign Office. It is a clear indication that Canada has been successfully roped in. Australia too is willing, like Canada, to participate in the anti-war treaty, but Canada has given an indication already how thoroughly and wholeheartedly it accepts the British position in regard to anti-war pacts. The Canadian Government emphasizes in its reply to Mr. Kellogg's Note that nothing should be done to impair the "effectiveness" of the League of Nations as an "indispensable and continuing agency for international understanding." That is precisely the position Sir Austen Chamberlain has taken up. At Geneva under proper Anglo-French guidance, they are so reasonable; they realise Britain's "regional" difficulties, and when they talk of disarmament, they appreciate the gravity of the subject and theirs is always a case of "Nishistand-o Guftando barkhastand."

**If Only America Saw It.**

The fact is that all this anti-war talk, all these schemes of alliances and pacts to outlaw war are extremely inconvenient to Great Britain. People begin to ask in these discussions uncomfortable questions about the Singapore Base, and why Britain is keen in carving out a new province on the North-East Frontier of India to make it a land base for military operations, when she is always protesting that her intentions are peaceful. Mr. Wickham Steed, therefore, blesses the Kellogg scheme with a judicious choice of adjectives but his heart goes out to the "only issue" before Great Britain—"how to ensure the fullest measure of Anglo-American co-operation and to extend its beneficent effects to the largest possible area of the world." If only America saw things in a proper light and both America and Britain united in watching over one another's "regional" difficulties, what a grand place this world would be—for British and American Imperialism!

**Id and Congress-League Pact.**

It is extremely gratifying to note that the Bakr-Id has, on the whole, passed off peacefully all over the country. This is all the more creditable because there were few, if any, special precautions by way of appointing Unity Boards or Arbitration Committees. It seems possible that a welcome change has come over the mentality of the two communities whose relations were strained during the last few years. In so far as the change is due to the appointment of the Simon Commission, it is surely a great redeeming feature of that Commission. But most of the credit must be given to the Hindu-Muslim settlement arrived at by the Congress and the Muslim League. In spite of any theoretical imperfections of that settlement, we have every hope that the wider the support given to it, the sooner will be the end of Hindu-Muslim discord in the country.

# CHANG TSO-LIN'S TRAIN BOMBED

## CLASH WITH JAPANESE GENDARMES

## WARLORD SLIGHTLY INJURED

## MANY MUKDEN OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LONDON, June 4.

According to Reuter's Peking, Shanghai and Tokio correspondents, two bombs were dropped from the bridge under which Marshall Chang Tso-lin's train of twenty-two saloon coaches was passing just outside Mukden. The eleventh coach was blown up, and four others were set fire to, and burnt. Marshal Chang Tso-lin's body-guard who packed the train immediately opened fire, and, according to a Shanghai message, they fired mainly on the Japanese Gendarmes guarding the line. The latter replied, and the firing lasted forty minutes. But Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the War Office communique denies any clash with the Japanese.

According to Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, Marshal Chang Tso-lin sustained slight injuries to the face and he hurriedly entered the mtor car and proceeded to his headquarters.

According to Reuter's Peking correspondent, two suspects were arrested on the spot, and it is reported that a number of Mukden officials have been arrested.—Reuter.

### HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, June 4.

Tokio.—The War Office in an official communique states that plain-clothed Chinese threw bombs at Changtsolin's train as it was passing through a junction station between Peking and Mukden on the South Manchuria railways. Marshal Changtsolin as also Wuchunseng, Governor of Heilungkiang, were slightly injured while several of Chang's suite were either killed or wounded. Chang's bodyguard opened fire on the bombthrowers.—Reuter.

### TRAIN COLLISION AT KOTRI YARD

#### FIFTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Karachi under date June 4th:—

At about 5-50 this morning, No. 45 up passenger train, while entering Kotri yard, collided with an up light engine. Fifteen passengers in the third class in 45 up are reported to have received slight injuries, but after receiving medical aid, they continued their journey. The baggage guard of the 45 up was also injured, and has been removed to hospital. No interruption has been caused to through communication.—A.P.

### HONOUR TO SIR J. C. BOSE

LONDON, June 4.

Vienna.—Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose has been appointed corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences.—Reuter.

### DISCONTENT IN BHARATPUR

#### "REACTIONARY" MEASURES OF NEW DEWAN

(From a Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, May 29.

Discontent in Bharatpur is growing apace by the reactionary measures of the new Dewan, who, it seems, is inclined to change the entire order of things. Since the time Bharatpur State came into existence there had been two independent gaddies, one for the Maharaja and another for the Maharani and there are much historical romance as well as evidence behind it. A separate portion of the State is alloted to the Maharanis to meet their executive and personal expenses and the State has no control over nor any additional right to interfere with that treasury, as it is regarded as a prerogative of the Maharani. But the new administration wants to usurp that allotment.

The Depressed classes which form nearly one-third of the population have also become dissatisfied as they under the baneful influence of the whisperings of some interested people have also been disallowed the free exercise of their rights which they used to do so far. Deaf ears were turned to their numerous petitions. Nothing has been done so far to achieve the positive side. In the negative, the recapture of Mahant Adhikari's temple has created a world of sensation. Interference with religious things means much in Indian States. It is also rumoured that in the new Budgets petty posts supporting poor people would be reduced to make room for the higher salaries of people recruited from outside at the cost of the rights of the Bharatpur citizens.

### FOR HAJ PILGRIMS' COMFORT.

#### MOST EFFICIENT ARRANGEMENTS IN MECCA.

LONDON, June 4.

A telegram from Mecca speaks of the most efficient Arrangements, including those for transport, and of medical and sanitary nature, to cope with the pilgrimage of half million persons. Seven dispensaries have been established between Mecca and Arafat, and the main hospital, at Mina. Normal water supplies are supplemented by a dozen stations on the road to Arafat, dispensing free supplies. Deaths from sunstroke are comparatively few and there are no cases of disease.—Reuter.

### ATTEMPT AT RECORD NON-STOP FLIGHT.

#### FRENCH AIRMEN'S AMBITION

LONDON, June 3.

Le Bourget.—Airmen Arrachard and Brignot have left in direction of India on an attempt at making a record non-stop flight.—Reuter.

### SEARCH FOR "ITALIA."

LONDON, June 3.

Kings Bay.—A party of thirteen Alpiri, commanded by Captain Sorra, have embarked on the steamer "Braganza" in an endeavour to reach Reindeerland in search of "Italia."—Reuter.

### RELIEF TO GENERAL NOBILE.

LONDON, June 3.

Moscow.—Three Soviet icebreakers, accompanied by airships will depart in a few days on an attempt to relieve General Nobile's polar expedition.—Reuter.

### FLIGHT OF "SOUTHERN CROSS."

LONDON, June 4.

Kauai, Sandwich Islands, Hawaii.—"Southern Cross" which flew here from Honolulu yesterday, left to-day on a 3,000 mile flight to Suva.—Reuter.

Kauai Islands (Hawaii).—Aeroplane "Southern Cross" has arrived here after hundred mile journey from Honolulu. It takes off for a flight of 3,000 miles stage to Suava tomorrow.—Reuter.

### CABLE ITEMS,

LONDON, June 4.

Airmen Arrachard and Brignot who left Le Bourget on 3rd June in the direction of India, on an attempt at making a record non-stop flight were forced down, owing to bad weather and they landed at Constantinople.—Reuter.

George Putnam, the Publisher, has announced that the three-engined Fokker aeroplane, in which Wilmer Stultz flew from Bostom to Halifax, is bound for London via Trepassy, Newfoundland. Stultz will be assisted by an experienced woman pilot, Miss Amelia Earheart of Boston. The aeroplane will be equipped with pontoons.—Reuter.

# CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BARDOLI

### A NEW MOVE IN CAMPAIGN

#### MR. DESAI TO CONFER WITH MAHATMA

#### TILLING FORFEITED LANDS

SURAT, June 3.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai has left Bardoli for Ahmedabad, it is believed, to consult Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the advisability of launching a civil disobedience campaign by way of trespassing and tilling lands forfeited by the Government in Bardoli Taluka.—A.P.

### IN AID OF BARDOLI

#### BOMBAY YOUTHS COLLECT FUNDS

BOMBAY, June 4.

It was a distinct departure yesterday on the part of the youths of Bombay in celebrating the King's Birthday this year. Instead of going to theatres or any other place of amusements or for the matter of that any traditional programme observed on such an occasion of having a gala day in celebration of the King's Birthday, they were seen in the streets going in a fairly decent batch to collect funds for the peasants of Bardoli. Though it was not a big number of volunteers all those who were there did their very best in appealing to the generous minded citizens of Bombay. They started at about 9 in the morning for the work from the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and made their first halt at Parekh Street on Sandhurst Road. Two banners bearing the words "Remember Bardoli's Soul" were being carried. A motor car was in the midst which displayed the pictures of various acts enacted by the British and Pathan rap of Bardoli. Volunteers, which included ladies, had locked-up regulated boxes to collect funds and they covered up the following roads: Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Road, C. P. Tank Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Lohar Chawl and broke up at Crawford Market, which place was reached only at about 12 in the noon. All along the road the volunteers had an enthusiastic response and when they returned to their headquarters they were happy to have celebrated King's Birthday by collecting for the peasants of Bardoli a sum of Rs. 592-14-6 which included a sum of Rs. 21-6-6 made up of copper coin collection. The Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee have during the last three days collected a sum of Rs. 1635-9-6 as shown below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday 2nd | ..... | Rs. 499-3-0 |
| Sunday 3rd. | ..... | Rs. 549-8-0 |
| Monday 4th | ..... | Rs. 592-14-6 |
| Total | ..... | Rs. 1635-9-6 |

Besides this sum, they have in possession for auction sale one gold ring and a gold stud presented to them by two students.

To-day (Tuesday) they are going in two batches to collect money from 8.30 at the Churchgate Railway Station and the Grant Road Railway Station. A batch of ladies will also visit the areas of Ballard Estate and Hornby Road.

To-morrow (Wednesday) they are visiting Dadar and for that purpose start their work at 6-30 in the morning by gathering at the G. I. P. Dadar Railway station

His Excellency the Viceroy proposes to visit Burma probably about the middle of November next, and to spend about three weeks in the province. The provisional programme includes visits to Rangoon, Mandalay, Myitkyiana, Bhamo, Mogok, and Taunggy.—A. P.

### BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR

#### SIR FREDERICK SYKE'S APPOINTMENT APPROVED

#### AN EXPERT IN AVIATION

SIMLA, June 4.

H. M. the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Frederick Sykes as the Governor of Bombay vice Sir Leslie Wilson.—A.P.

(Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, who is now a little over 50 years of age, has had a distinguished military career. He specialised in air service and attained eminence in that sphere of activity. He was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet and Chief of the air section of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. He is the son-in-law of the late Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law.)

### THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP

#### FAVOURITE DRAWN BY LLOYDS BANK CLIENT

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep was drawn on Saturday night. The total amount subscribed was, it is understood, approximately £629,000 of which the winner will receive about £250,000. It is understood that Fairway has been drawn by a client of Lloyds Bank, Calcutta and that Flamingo has been drawn by a group of six Calcutta bussiness men. One of the six is Mr. F. E. Maurier of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. who won a substantial prize in the sweep a few years ago.—A. P.

### HEIRLOOM SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 4.

Heirloom was scratched from Derby at nine to-day.—Reuter.

### PROBABLES FOR OAKS

#### DONOGHUE TO RIDE ROMANY QUEEN

LONDON, June 4.

The following are the probables for Oaks with their jockeys:—

Blouse Noir (Blank), Catharis (Elliot), Creeping Jenny (Blank), Desert Song (Smirke), Flegere (R. Jones), Fret (Orme), Guadiana (Sirett), Haintonette (H. Wragg) Jurisdiction (Gordon Richards', La Sologne (Jelliss), Loveley Pen (Blank), Maquillage (H. Beasley), Molly the Marchiness (Kirby), Roman Market (Evans), Romany Queen (Steve Donoghue), Scuttle (J. Childs), Toboggan (Weston).—Reuter's Special.

### MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

#### GREETINGS OF WELCOME

Telegram sent by Abdul Ajij Haji Tayeb, the well-known sugar merchants, Bombay and Bhavnagar to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Administrator of Bhavnagar, on Board the s.s. "Rawalpindi":

Kindly convey our humble and heartfelt greetings to H. H. Maharaja Sri Krishnakumar Sinhji on the occasion of his return to his motherland. We are exceedingly eager to extend a cordial welcome to His Highness Wishing him excellent health a long life and prosperity."

REPLY FROM SIR PRABHASHANKAR.

"Maharaja greatly pleased at your telegram of welcome and thanks you heartily and looks forward to meeting you all."

# GOVT. FOR ARAB SYRIA

## POLITICAL LEADERS MEET AT BAALBEK

## MAJORITY FAVOUR MONARCHY

## IBN SAUD'S SON TO BE OFFERED THRONE

LONDON, June 4.

Jerusalem.—It is reported from Damascus that the meeting of political leaders at Baalbek discussed the most suitable form of Government for Arab Syria. The majority favoured monarchy and it was proposed to invite Ibn Saud's son Feisal Saud to accept the throne if his father agreed.—Reuter.

# KNIGHTHOOD FOR AUTHOR, ACTOR AND JOURNALIST

## AWARD TO LORD LINLITHGOW

## EMINENT ORIENTAL SCHOLAR HONOURED

LONDON, June 3.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Godfrey L. T. Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affais.

BARONETS.

Messrs. Edward Mervyn Archdale, William Walter Carlile, Major William Cope, Sir Havilland Walter Sausmarez, and Mr. Robert Williams, Managing Director of Tanganyika Concessions Limited.

K. T.

The Marquess of Linlithgow.

G. C. M. G.

Sir Charles Thomas Davis, Sir

ORDER OF MERIT.

G. A. Grieson.

G. C. B.

Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, General Sir Philip Duncane, General Sir George Barrow and Sir Esme Howard and Sir De Symons Barrow.

K. C. B.

Air Marshall Sir John Higgins and haplain-General A. C. E. Jarvis.

C. B.

Mr. Charles Patrick Duff, Private Secretary to the Premier, Colonel W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, Colonel W. M. Fordham and Colonel H. Boulton.

Colonel Herbert Tom Goodland, Deputy Controller of Imperial War Graves Commission, France and Flanders.

C. M. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Fielding Nalder, British and Iraq delegate to Turco-Iraq Frontier Delimitation Commission.

K. B. E.

Mr. George Stewart Symes.

Harold Baxter Kittermaster, Governor of Somaliland.

Major-General W. H. Oglivie.

D. B. E.

The few women appearing in Honours List are headed by two D. B. E., Miss Elizabeath Wordsworth, formerly Principal, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, great-niece of the Poet, and Miss Edith Campbell Walker (Australia).

C. B. E.

Viscount Gort.

O. B. E.

Major Chilton Gresham Lewis, Superintendent, Indian Survey Department, attached to Turco-Iraq Frontier Delimitation Commission.

Colonel A. S. Marriott, Colonel J. Lindsay Smith, Colonel De Vere Wiloughby, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fleetwood Gordon, Joseph T. Owen Barnard, Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi of Salempur, P. S. Kotwal, Central Provinces.

Several new O.B.E.'s have been created in Iraq.

KNIGHTS.

New Knights include Professor William Alexander Craigie, Messrs. Archibald Hurd, Max Pemberton, Nigel Playfair, Percy Graham Mackinnon, John Sandenan Allen, John Buck Lloyd, Financial Director, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Benjamin Howell Morgan, Victor Raphael, Harari Pasha, Gualterus Stewart Schneider, Puisne Judge, Ceylon and James Jeans Astronomer.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Captain George Hubert Wilkins, explorer,

CHAMPION OF HONOUR.

Mr. John Scott Haldane.

MILITARY CROSS.

Captain Christopher Ronald Spear, 5/13 Frontier Rifles, Indian Army, in recognition of his gallant and distinguished services in action in China in March, 1927.

AIR FORCE CROSS.

Flight-Lieutenant Greig, who was recently appointed to command of Royal Air Force high speed flying section at Felixtowe with a view to attempting the world's seaplane record.

King has granted Nawab of Rampur honorary rank of Major-General in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty's Government

### MILITARY HONOURS

SIMLA, June 4.

The following military honours are announced on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday:

MILITARY DIVISION.—ORDER OF THE BATH.

G. C. B.

General Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Indian Army.

C. B.

Major-General H. Barstow, C.B.E., Indian Army; Colonel W. A. Fetherston-Haugh, C.B.E., D.S.O., Indian Army; Col. M. H. Fordham, C.B.E., Indian Army; Col. H. Boulton, C.B.E., M.D., V.H.S., Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY DIVISION—ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

K. B. E.

Major-General W. H. Ogilvie, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P., Indian Medical Service.

C. B. E.

Principal Matron Miss C. G. Stronach, R.R.C., Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service; Colonel D. V. Willoughby, D.S.O., 4th Battalion 1st Punjab Regiment; Colonel J. L. Smith, Indian Army; Col. A. S. Marriott, Indian Army.

O. B. E.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Gordon, Indian Army (retired) late Army Remount Department; Lieut.-Col. O. H. C. Molony, Indian Army Cantonments Department; Lieut.-Col. E. Parbury, Indian Army Ordnance Corps; Major L. C. B. Deed, D.S.O., Royal Engineers; Major C. G. Lewis, Royal Engineers Survey Department; Major G. Wilson, M.C.M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps; Major R. Boal, D.S.O., Royal Engineers (Indian Army); Commissary and Major T. H. Naughton, M.B.E., Military Engineer Services; Commissary and Major P. Moore, Indian Army Ordnance Corps; Capt. A. Frankland, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers; Capt. W. D. McGregor, 2nd Battalion, 1st K. G. O., Gurkha Rifles attached to Indian Signal Corps; Lieut. E. P. B. S. Shirley, the Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victorias).

M. B. E.

Commissary and Major A. Waters, Indian Army Service Corps; Commissary and Major H. Pluck, Indian Miscellaneous List; Capt. R. J. Appleby, 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry; Capt. F. R. Honeyball, 4th Battalion (Duke of Connaughts Own), 10th Baluch Regiment; Deputy Commissary and Capt. W. Harrison, Indian Miscellaneous List; Deputy Commissary and Captain A. Ambrose, Indian Miscellaneous List; Lieut. A. R. Bond, 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. H. M. Newey, Army Education Corps; Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant F. D. Rogers, Indian Miscellaneous List; Assistant Commissary and Lieut. A. Vingoe, Indian Corps of Clerks; Warrant Officer Instructor J. P. Loughlin, Army Educational Corps; Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant G. J. F. Brown, Military Engineer Services; Assistant Surgeon E. H. Gillson, Indian Medical Department; Sergeant-Major F. J. L. Jeffrey, Indian Unattached List; Subadar-Major Piran Ditta, D.C.M., retired; Risaldar Hari Singh, No. 2, Cavalry Brigade Transport Company, Indian Army Service Corps.—A. P.

### ARMY HONOURS

SIMLA June, 4.

The following Army Honours are gazetted:—

To be Honorary Lieutenants Subadar Major Abdullah and Subadar Muhammad Raisudeen (Indian Medical Department).

The special promotions of the undermentioned warrant officers and non-Commissioned officers are notified.

Indian Army Service Corps Conductor Edward Tobin to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps Conductor T. H. E. Woods to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant.

Military Engineer Services. Conductor William Halls-Worth to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant, Conductor T. A. Tumber to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant.

India Miscellaneous List Conductor E. McMohan Redmond to be Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant. Subconductor R. J. Shearcroft to be Conductor.

Indian Corps of Clerks. Subconductor H. S. Lawes. Indian Miscellaneous List to be conductor, Staff Sergeant Bertram Holmes to be Staff Quartermaster-sergeant.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The following admissions to and pro-

(Continued on Page 8).

## DR. MOONJE'S MIS-REPRESENTATION

### MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S SURPRISE.

### SOLUTION OF HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement to the press:—

My attention has been drawn by some Bombay friends to a statement which has been made by Dr. Moonje after he joined the All-Parties Conference and which has been circulated in the Press. While discussing the question of the separation of Sind and Baluchistan he has made a reference to an address said to have been delivered by me in the Calcutta sitting of the All-India Muslim League and he ascribes the following to me:—

"The census figures show our (Muslim) small majority in the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, but the Delhi Scheme will give us three more, viiz. Sind, the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan, where the Muslim will be in a clear majority. There will, thus, be five Muslim provinces as opposed to nine Hindu. Therefore, the same treatment will be meted out to Hindus in these five provinces which they would mete out to the Muslims in the provinces where they will have their own majority."

By this question my friend means to prove that the proposal for the separation of Sind and Baluchistan is only based on the idea that the country should be divided communally into two separate parts, one being Muslim and the other Hindu.

I regret very much to say that neither the address ascribed to me by my friend has been delivered by me nor the angle of vision suggested by the same is mine. It is now for many years that my views are before the country; and I have every right to express my surprise when I find that such an dica has been associated with my name.

#### WHAT IS THE FACT?

The fact, however, that stands is this that beyond one or two exceptions, almost all who had assembled in Calcutta in connection with the said League were opposed to the Delhi proposals or, at least they were hesitating to accept any such new proposals. Particularly they differed on two questions: the first was whether the Muslims should say a good-bye to the separate electorate or not; and the second referred to their foregoing the representations which they secured in the provinces where the Muslims were in minority, according to the Lucknow Pact of 1918, in order to get the requisite number of representations in the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal on numerical basis. This attitude of the Muslims made me discuss these two points in my speech in the League at length, and showed that their attitude with regard to these questions were not correct. Probably the words that have been ascribed to me by my friend are misrepresentations of that part of my address which dealt with the proportion of representation. I am confident I never used the words that have been ascribed to me nor I meant what is suggested by them. All that I had said was only a further exposition of the resolutions which had been adopted in the Madras Congress and which only meant that in future, representations in the Councils shall be allowed on population basis and that if the minorities in various provinces will stand in need of concessions and special consideration, they will have them by mutual agreement which the communities concerned will be ready to accede to each other. Thereafter, the portion of my address which is understood to mean that Muslims would accord the same treatment to the Hindus in the five provinces which the latter would do in the case of the former in nine, has been clearly misplaced and misconstrued. What I meant was simply this that the Muslims need not labour under misapprehension if they have to forego the additional representations they secured according to Lucknow Pact in the provinces of Behar, U.P., etc., as the new proposals of the Congress had fully foreseen these difficulties and suggested their solution, which did lie in mutual agreement arrived at by the common consent of the communities concerned. In other words, if one community in some of the provinces would be granted more representations, then its numerical strength justifies the same will be given to the other communities elsewhere. It is thus quite clear that this statement dealt with the question of representation only and that it did never mean what Dr. Moonje's above quoted statement as a whole is made to convey.

#### NATION AND COMMUNALISM.

Now, as to the fact that the country's salvation does not lie in promulgating ideas of communalism but in looking at all questions.

from the purely national point of view and finding their solution, let me make bold to say that I do not stand in need of lessons from my very generous friend, the Doctor. All my Hindu and Muslim friends are fully aware of my unshakable belief in that respect. But I am afraid neither my Muslim brethren of the League school nor the Hindus of the Sabha circle are ready to share this belief with me. The present state of tension does not allow any community to look at the beam of its own eye; and, therefore if wholesale reform, cannot possibly be effected, why should we be not content with the partial one, and at the same time, wait for a better future? This is the underlying spirit of the Madras Congress resolutions and no other way out of the difficulties can be found in the present stage.

Let me, in fine, assure Dr. Moonje that the words he has been pleased to ascribe to me are not mine and I am sure he has been labouring under some misunderstanding as far as they are concerned.

## BRITISH HONOURS LIST

(Continued from page 7)

motions in the Order of British India are announced:—

To the first class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur" Subadar Major Sant Singh, Bahadur, 2nd Battalion 3rd Sikh Pioneers Subadar-Major and Hon. Lieutenant Buta Singh, Bahadur, 2nd Battalion 15th Punjab Regiment. Subadar Major Dan Singh Lama Bahadur, 2nd Battalion King Edwards Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirnoor Rifles), Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Rang Baz Khan, Bahadur, "C" Transport Depot Indian Army Service Corps.

Frontier Corps and Military Police Khan Bahadur Mishan Ali Subadar Bahadur, Burma Military Police vice Khan Sahib Azad Khan, Subadar Major Sardar Bahadur, Frontier Constabulary deceased.

INDIAN STATES FORCE.

Indian States Forces Lt. Col. Thakor Anop Singh Bahadur Commandant Jodhpur Sardar Rissala vice Major General Nihal Singh Sardar Bahadur, Commanding second Brigade Kashmir Imperial Service Troops deceased.

To the second class with the title of "Bahadur".

Risaldar Fauja Singh Probyns Horse.

Subadar Major Chint Ram Buratholi 2nd Battalion 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Major Bal Sing 10th Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment.

Risaldar Major Wali Mahomed, Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

Jemadar Ilahi Baksh No. 27 Mule Transport Company, Indian Army Service Corps.

Subadar Khiali Ram 15th (Jhelum) Mountain Battery Royal Artillery.—A. P.

## NEW KHAN BAHADURS

To be KHAN BAHADURS: Khan Sahab Randi Abdulla Rowther Naina Muhammad Rowther, landholder, Hayangudi, Ramnad District; Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Sahab Bahadur, District and Sessions Judge, Madras Presidency; Khan Sahab Saiyid Sahebji Saheb, Jagirdar, Bijapur District; Ardeshir Hormusji Mama, Merchant and landlord, Karachi; Khan Sahab Shaikh Jan Muhammad, Military contractor, Poona; Khan Sahab Hormusji Shapurji Katrak, auditor, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Ardeshir Rustomji Billimoria, Director, Madan Theatres, Limited, Bombay; Shiavaksh Adatji Ghoghavala, judicial member, Council of Administration Bhavanagar; Khan Sahab Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan, Bengal Civil Service (Executive) Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Chittagong Division; Khan Sahab Maulvi Fazlul Qadir, Inspector of Registration Offices, Bengal; Shaikh Ghulam Hussein, M.L.C., landholder, Ganeshpur, Basti District, United Provinces; Khan Sahab Sayid Ainuddin, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Khan Sahab Mirza Ibrahim Beg, Mukhtar and Honorary Magistrate, Mowana, Meerut District; Khan Sahab Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Khan Sahab Saiyid Muhammad Isa, Special Magistrate, Tahsil Chail, Allahabad District; Shaikh Hajiuddin, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Rai Inayat Khan of Raikot, Ludhiana; Maulvi Abdu Naim Muhammad Mubarak Karim, Superintendent of Islamic Studies, Patna; Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Hussein, M.L.C., Government Pleader, Patna; Subadar Shah Nawaz Khan, Burma Military police battalion, Myitkyina, Burma; Khan Sahab Muhammad Yakub, army contractor, Kamptee; Khan Sahab Malik Abdulla Jan Panezai Kakar of Bostan; Khan Sahab Sultan Hussain, extra assistant commissioner Baluchistan; Khan Sahab Abdul Kadir Khan of Jhanda, North West Frontier Province, Mauvil Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Advocate, High Court, Delhi; Khan Sahab Wazirzada Abdul Aham Khan, British pro-Consul, Shiraz; and Khan Sahib Barkat Ali, officiating Assistant Director of Finance, Railway Board.

The following to be RAO SAHEB:—Sreermulu Nayudu, President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole, Guntur District; Joseph Avergal, District Health Officer, Nellore; N. N. Rama Ayyar, President, First Class Bench of Magistrates, Palghat, Malabar District; Rayaluswami Pillai, Superintendent, District Jail, Madras; T. A. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, Superintendent, Finance Secretariat, Fort St. George; Revd. Manikavasagam Asirvathem, Clerk in Holy Orders, Madras Presidency; T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Lecturer, Teachers College; Saidapet, Madras Presidency; K. Nettakalappa Guru, Merchant and Landlord, Bellary; C. Janakirama Mudaliyar Avargal, District Registrar, retired, Madras Presidency; M. K. Varughese Avargal, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency; H. Narayana Rao Garu, Government pleader and public prosecutor, Anantpur; Narayana Ayyar, extra assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency; S. Subramanya Karayalur, President Shencotta Municipality, Travancore, Madras States; S. Chanbasappa Mantur, Landlord, Hubli, Dharwar District; Ganesh Raghunath Patkar, Provincial Forest Service, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, Bombay Presidency; Somabhai Bhailal Shah, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police and Senior Police Prosecutor, Ahmedabad District; Jeusingh Hemansingh, Office Superintendent to the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind; Savailal Girdharlal Pandya, Assistant Engineer, Ahmedabad Division; Mulchand Gangaram Ratanchandani, Subordinate Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Hyderabd Sind; Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwala, Merchant, Bombay; Lakshman Sakharam Potnis, Mamlatdar, Bhusawal, East Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency; Jamnadas Dayaram Mehta, Sar Nyayadhish and Personal Assistant to Administrator, Chhota Udepur State, Bombay Presidency; Thakur Bikram Singh, M.L.C., Member, District Board, Aligarh, United Provinces; Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh, M.L.C., of Kapasia, Aligarh District; United Provinces; A. Ponnambalam Pillay, temporary Overseer, Putao Division, Myitkyina, Burma; Mr. Ganga Ram Raoji Patel of Mauza, Ladegaon, Taluq Akot, Akola District; Mr. Rangarao Khisty, extra Assistant Commissioner and Canal Deputy Collector, Drug, Central Provinces; Pandit Gopal Rao Ramchandra Kango, President Cooperative Central Bank, Khandwa; A. Madhavaraya Mudaliar, Bench Magistrate, Bangalore, Mysore Mr. Shridhar Laxman Tambe, B.A., Commissioner, Rural Development Department, Indore State, Central India; Mr. Dattatraya Bappaya Kumta, Sarkarkun, retired Bombay Salt Department; Mr. Samynada Pillai, Engineering Contractor, South Indian Railway.—A. P.

# EMASCULATION OF INDIANS

## MILITARY POLICY IN INDIA

## MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO'S INDICTMENT

The following are extracts from a vigorous article by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao in the current number of the "Triveni":—

Lord Birkenhead says that the people of India have become so emasculated, so demoralised and so degraded that, if left to themselves, they will fly at each other's throats. Instead of blushing with shame for reducing one-fifth of the human race to their present helpless position, Lord Birkenhead and other British statesmen perpetually refer to this fact in their public utterances, apparently with satisfaction, and with no great anxiety to bring about an improvement. "For us to abandon India would be, in effect, to hand her over to the most frightful anarchy." "If we English abandon India to-morrow, no organised Government would be formed. There would follow, not a despotism under Surendranath Banerji or another leader of the advanced party, but a prompt invasion from Afghanistan in the north west, and Nepal in the north, and wild tribes from the frontier of Assam in the north-east. The princes of the Native States would recommence their old internecine quarrels and would annex adjoining territories and there would be an orgy of murder and nepine." "India is a solemn trust which we cannot abandon in the interests of the toiling masses of India". Statements such as these are continually made by English men in the press and platform all over the world, and are accepted as the most convincing argoments for the indefinite continuance of Great Britain in the government of the country on its present basis. Lord Birkenhead wishes to imply that there is something inherently wrong with the Indian people and that they are suffering from a state of incurable incapacity, and imbecillty from which even the British cannot rescue them in a measurable distance of time. Has Great Britain done anything to bring about this emasculation, or has it taken any steps to train the people of India to look after the affairs of their own country? What has been its policy in the past The answer to these questions will be found in the military policy pursued sincemthe time of the East India Company. That policy has been based on a deep distrust of the people of India which has been further accentuated by the Indian Mutiny, and every step since taken has been in the direction of reducing the military efficiency of the people.

#### EUROPEANISING.

It is unnecessary to refer at length to the various measures which Great Britain has taken all these years to make and keep the Indian people as weak and helpless as possible. In the first place, the strength and proportion of British troops in India since the Mutiny has been considerably varied. On the eve of the Indian Mutiny, the Indian troops in India outnumbered the British by eight to one. The present ratio is approximately 1 British 2.25 Indians. The precise data on which this ratio has been arrived at is not known. But nearly 1.3 of the British troops in India are stated to be required for the maintenance of internal security and for the purpose of putting down civil disturbances in the country. The present ratio in regard to internal security troops is 1.24 British to 1 Indian. While in all other countries the function of maintaining internal security is primarily the duty of the police, nearly a third of the regular army in India is maintained for the purpose of quelling riots and other disturbances. In the second place, the admission of Indians to the Volunteer Corps was refused for several years and the Indian Arms Act was worked so rigorously in all parts of the country that the people were deprived of the means of defending themselves against dacoits, robbers and wild animals Indians were not admitted into any branch of the army requiring any high degree of scientific or technical knowledge, nor were they freely admitted to any arms, like the Artillery, a training in which might prove a source of danger to the Government, if the army should be disaffected. It was one of the recommendations of the Pell Commission that the Artillery should be mainly a European Force, exception being made for such circumstances as were peculiarly detrimental to the health of European troops. They were of opinion that, as far as possible Indians should not be employed in the scientific branches of the services, but that a corps of Pioneers should be formed for the purpose of relieving European Sappers from duties entailing exposure to the climate.

All opportunities for the growth of any spirit of capacity or leadership in the Indian soldiers or officers were denied to them. And in fact, the lack of initiative was sedulously fostered by the system of training adopted, Care was taken also to prevent too great a sense of solidarity among the Indian troops, and the object was sought to be achieved by the formation of what are known as 'Class Companies.' The growth of a sense of nationality among Indians and the drawing together of classes and creeds, which is one of the results of the consolidation of British rule, were sources of apprehension and misgiving to those responsible for Indian military policy. In the fighting services, Indians were admitted only into the lower ranks of the Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers, and Sappers and Miners. They were not admitted into the Tank Corps and Armored Car Companies. In the Artillery they were not admitted as Gunners in the Royal Horse Artillery or Field Artillery, or in the Medium Artillery They were admitted as Gunners only in the Pack Artillery, in the Frontier Garrison Artillery and in the Indian Cost Artillery. Indians were not eligible for King's Commission till 1918, when 10 commissions were thrown open to Indians to be filled up every year by cadets from Sandhurst. They were admitted, however, only in the Cavalry and Infantry. In the Auxiliary Services, such as Supply and Transport, Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance and Clothing, Remounts, Military Training and Educational, Indians were not eligible to any King's Commissions. In regard to the non-regular forces also the same policy of distrust has been pursued. While the Auxiliary force constituted for the benefit of the Europeans and Eurasians has most of the arms of the regular army, the Territorial Force has only one arm i.e. the Infantry The members of the Auxiliary Force were eligible to the King's Commission, but the members of the Territorial Force were eligible only to the Viceroy's Commissions. The recruitment of Indians in the higher ranks of the army, facilities for military training in India, and the working of the Indian Arms Act, these three questions fill a large space in the political discussions of India, ever since the establishment of the Indian National Congress. All these disabilities have continued up to the present day though in an attenuated form.

## STRENGTH IN UNITY

(Continued from page 5).

arrangement and invite the Government to introduce legislation to that effect?

Whether the mill-owners accept or not it is high time that Government should intervene and bring about a permanent settlement of this important question by passing a legislation on some basis as the above.

Unless the Government is deliberately partial to the capitalists, they have no face to refuse to bring about such settlement by a legislative enactment howsoever difficult it may be.—Yours, etc.

Dadar, June 1. P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

## SUGGESTION TO STRIKE LEADERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The current year has been a memorable one in the history of Indian Labour movement. It is witnessing perhaps the conduct of the biggest general strike on record in the history of modern Indian industry. A lakh and a half of men are out of work for the last seven weeks. Not only that, the inclination to strike has spread like wild fire for the first time and we see the echo of it in most of the industrial centres of the country where men have downed tools with astounding suddenness.

The magnitude of the Bombay strike and the general tendency to strike work on the part of the working classes have invested the subject with very great importance, and have thrust into the forefront as a very imperative problem to be solved.

While every attempt at union and co-ordination on the part of men of common interests in a country has to be welcomed as the expression of class consciousness, which, when directed on sound and healthy lines, evolves into a strong national sense, it cannot be gainsaid, that every hasty attempt at a demonstration not only meets with a reverse, but destroys the strength of the base. Experience has taught us that every newly created energy must be carefully conserved and properly nurtured until it acquires the maximum power to show results.

Before launching on a general labour strike, a consideration of the following issues is necessary:—

(1) whether having regard to the conditions of living in the country, the demands of the labourers are just.

(2) whether and how far are employers in a position materially to satisfy these demands.

(3) whether, having regard to the fact that the saving of the labour are likely to be negligible and insignificant, has the Labour organisation been assured of active public sympathy and material help to sustain all the strikers until they are able to bend the employers to their will.

Practical wisdom and courage of conviction demand that no issue shall be suppressed simply because a consideration will betray the weakness of our position, and who can boldly assert that we have attained satisfaction on the fore-going points, in respect of the present Mill strike.

Taking for granted that the demands of the labourers are just in their entirety, can any one assert without fear of contradiction, that the millowners are materially capable of going to any length to ensure satisfaction? And, granting that the mill-owners are so bad that, in spite of remarkable profit, they refuse some relief to the poor workers, is the Labour organisation so strong and endowed with such resources as to be able to fight to a successful finish? Truth, stern and merciless truth, replies in the negative.

A look at the figures of foreign import of cloth into India will show that the mill-owners are not in such enviable position as they are taken to be, but have got their own economic difficulties relating to the conduct of the mills. The Labour movement is still in its infancy, and has yet to acquire that degree of material strength and active national sympathy necessary to carry them through large scale strikes. Both the masses and the middle classes are, to a large extent, dependent for their living, on the Capitalist aristocracy, landed and industrial, and when the masses lose the sympathy of the monied classes by leading strikes against their interest, what material help can they get from the middle classes who are also poor and living from hand to mouth?

Another important point not to be lost sight of by leaders of labour, is that when the strike collapses for want of resources to withstand prolonged unemployment, the labourers will be forced to accept a condition far worse perhaps than the old one, with all the rancour and embitterment following an abject surrender. It is no use blaming the mill-owners in that eventuality. The experience of having to accept wretched conditions as a result of defeat, and to avoid the pangs of starvation, is not a thing conducive to the growth of manhood in the workers, but if persisted in, to avoid the stigma of defeat, the consequence is purposeless self-immolation.

These are some of the things that make Indian labour strikes, by their antecedents and possibilities, too premature even with the greatest justification. The difficulty of managing the situation indefinitely and the impracticability of bending the mill-owners to their will in the near future must set the leaders athinking, that to continue the strike will not be in the interests of anybody, and that by a policy of give and take, and genuine appeal to the large-heartedness of mill-owners, a solution may be attained before complication sets in. The millowners on their part may ease the situation, by that balm called human kindness of which the workers are so much in need, and thus put an and to a strike upon which India cannot congratulate herself.—Yours, etc.

R. D. SWAMI.

## MARTIN COMMITTEE AT WORK

### SIR J. MONTMORENCY VISITS SOFTA

### ADVICE TO DEPUTATIONISTS

NEW DELHI, June 4.

Sir Jeoffry De Montmorency, Finance Member, the Punjab Government, visited yesterday the village of Softa which was the scene of police firing on May 30. He received Hindu and Muslim deputations, in response to their representations. He asked them to put their case before the Martin Committee which commenced its public sittings yesterday. Sir Jeoffry assured the deputationists that the Government was doing everything to do justice in the case. Sir Jeoffry is holding an informal conference to-day with the Jat and Mussalman leaders at Gorgaon.—A. P.

## *GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS*

"Hamdam" quotes figures showing the progress in education made by the Hyderabad State during the 10 years that Nawab Masud Yar Jang was the Director of Public Instruction there. It states that in the year 1325 (Ilahi) there were only 2 colleges with 213 students but now the number of colleges has increased to 7 with 1,143 students. Similarly in that year there were 22 high schools and 6,765 students in them while in 1336 (Ilahi) the number has risen to 43 with 16,104 students. In that year there were 87 middle schools with 17,809 students, but now the number of these schools is 108 and that of students 25,802. There were 1,123 primary schools then and the number of scholars studying in them stood at 66,386. The number of primary schools has now risen to 3,979 while that of students is 2,24,983. There were in 1325 (Ilahi) only 20 special schools with 2,116 students But these schools now number 49 while the students number 3,825.

"The Urdu and Gurumukhi editions of "Akali" have recently celebrated their 8th anniversary. Our contemporaries have secured a prominent place in the journalistic life of India because of their services to the country and also because of the sufferings undergone by their editors. So far about a dozen editors of "Akali" have been to the jail and they have paid something like Rs. 12,000 in the shape of fine. At present Sardar Mangal Singhji is editing "Akali" and we offer our congratulations to him and pray to God that he may be able to win more laurels in the service of the country."—("Bande Mataram.")

"We congratulate Maulanas Abdul Majid and Zafarul Mulk for having undertaken to run "Hamdard" in the absence of Maulana Muhammad Ali. This thing has been done in due recognition of the Maulana's services to the community and the country. May their combined efforts to keep "Hamdard" alive be crowned with success and may they be able to establish Maulana Muhammad Ali's paper on a firm financial footing. "Hamdan.")

The Bhopal Government is opening a new model school, from the 1st of July 1928, for the benefit of such students as can defray their own expenses on education. Every teacher of this new school will be a trained one and the number of students will be limited so that the class teachers may be able to give individual attention to the students.—("Jari-da-e-Government," Bhopal).

A well-known local Arab merchant, Ibrahim Abdullah Al-Fazl, who had been suffering from diabetes for a long time past, breathed his last in the plains of Arafat, near Mecca. He had gone to the Hejaz only last month to perform the haj. He died on the 29th May. He was about 58 at the time of his death. His son Abdullah Ibrahim Al-Fazl is at present in Bombay and we offer our condolence to him on the sad bereavement he has suffered. ("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

## WHERE IS INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO AVIATION.

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing interest and kept newspaper reporters as well as the whole of America busy waiting for news.

His remarkable flight was successfully completed in the record breaking time of 33 1/2 hours and it at once established the precedent for repeated efforts to span the Atlantic.

Immediately, thereafter, Chamberlin and Levine left from Roosevelt Field L.I. and they too successfully reached Germany in their Bellanca Plane.

Lindbergh returned with his marvellous "We" as he called his better half the "Spirit of St. Louis", after thrilling the world. His personality won the hearts of both big and small, Kings, Queens, Presidents, Ambassadors, etc., but above all of the people whose worship of him was shown by their frenzied desire to do more and more for him in his honour. He represented the ideal Hero of Young America, and as President Coolidge said of him when he bestowed the distinguished Flying Cross upon "this messenger of Peace and Good Will", that Lindbergh was an "ambassador without portfolio who broke down another barrier of time and space and brought two great people into closer communion". (France and America).

Chamberlin and Levine received as much a thrilling ovation as did Lindbergh and by the welcome which the United States gave these pioneers of the air, it was understood that aviation would become more the possible field for experimentation.

**HIS PREDICTIONS.**

Colonel Lindbergh summarized his predictions in a copyrighted article in the "New York Times" as follows:

"First trans-oceanic air service is not only practical but inevitable."

"Second, it will be conducted with multi-motors and flying-boats operating in conjunction with floating air-station."

"Third, the first regular trans-oceanic air service will probably be inaugurated in from five to ten years."

At a dinner given by the City of New York in his honour he made the following brilliant remarks:—

"This country is naturally situated to be the leading country in aeronautics in the world. It is possible to fly long distances without crossing an international border. The weather conditions are on the whole good. Yet, there is great room for improvement in the United States in aeronautics. We have practically no passenger lines. Our greatest need to-day is for air-ports."

Charles A. Levine, the first man to fly across the Atlantic as a passenger, stated in an Associated Press despatch from Berlin:

"The main thing is the constant development of more efficient machines which can carry a greater useful load in proportion to their weight. During the war, we carried one pound of mail per horse-power on jumps of from 200 to 300 miles."

"Ten years later, we already carry ten pounds per horse-power on jumps of from 500 to 600 miles. That is ten times the former efficiency and it shows what the possibilities of engineering developments are."

"The reason we could cross the ocean was because we carried almost double the weight of our plane. The plane weighted 1,850 pounds, and we carried almost 3,600 pounds."

**SAFEST TRANS-ATLANTIC ROUTE.**

Guiseppe Bellanca, designer and builder of the Bellanca plane expressed the opinion that the New York-Newfoundland-Azores-Europe route which seems to have been especially established by nature to assist in trans-Atlantic aviation and which has always seemed the most attractive to flyers, is the best route to take.

"The distance from New York to Newfoundland is approximately 1,100 miles, from Newfoundland to the Azores, 1,400 miles and from the Azores to Europe from 900 to 1,200 miles and more depending on the destination. "For some time after these trans-Atlantic flights from West to East, Baron Ehrenfried Gunther Von Huenefeld, and Captain Herman Koehl were preparing to make the flight from East to West.

**BREMEN'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.**

After an unsuccessful attempt last summer to fly to the United States, they chose April of this year and left Luft Hansa, Germany in their all steel Junkers Monoplane, the Bremen, for Ireland where Major James Fitzmaurice was asked to join them as second pilot.

The trio left Baldonnel Airdrome in Ireland, and after flying blindly at times through treacherous head winds, they fatefully sighted land near the Straights of Belle Isle, and landed on Greenly Island covering approximately 2,125 miles.

As the Richmond "Times Dispatch" has so beautifully reminded us, "These heroes might have lost their lives in the heroic attempt to span by air the ocean from east to West. The difficulties seemed to be insuperable. The plane must fly into head winds; it must cruise in cruel blinding storms, it must ride through fogs as black as night; it must come face to face with all the elemental terrors known to man. This the two Germans and their Irish companion knew full well when they sailed blithely from the Irish Coast into what seemed to be the very jaws of death. Men made of the sternest stuff are required for this sort of business".

"Quite aside from the aviation aspect of this visit by our foreign friends, the event is interesting from the view-point of world changes in the last decade. Ten years ago, the German Baron and the German Captain were our bitter enemies. Nothing we could say about them was too bad. So far as the United States was concerned, the Germans were the great pariahs of the earth, unworthy of consideration by civilized peoples. Now we are prepared to receive them with open arms as super-heroes worthy of all praise and adoration. Times have changed mightily and for the better."

**TRANS-OCEAN FLYING.**

Much speculation is entered into at the present time as to whether or not trans-oceanic flying is feasible and before further flights are made, it is believed that studious attention is needed for "technique of air navigation", before trans-Atlantic flights can be made "fairly safe".

A Pittsburg journal says in this connection.

"The lesson of the flight of the Bremen would seem to be that the dangers are even greater than when Nungesser and Coli and others flew to their deaths."

However, the "Chicago Evening Post" states more cheerfully:

"The epic story of the Bremen's flight and its great achievement in battling through the fog and wind and snow to a safe landing off the Labrador Coast, will live in the annals of the air with the Lindbergh Saga. The daring of it after the tragic record of brave failures, of silent vanishing into the void by preceding westward adventures was a magnificent tribute to the undiscourageable spirit of man".

"We wonder how those of our modern psychologists who seek to explain the human unit as nothing more than a machine, account for that undying impulse in the soul of man which presses on and on in spite of all defeats and obstacles until it wins its victory."

**RAPID ADVANCE.**

A review of the recent achievements in aviation will prove that it is advancing with a very rapid march:

Captain George Wilkins and Carl B. Eielson flew over the top of the world from Point Barrow Alaska to Spitzbergen, remaining in the air 201/2 hours.

Bert Hinkler, British pilot, broke a number of records in his solo flight from London to Australia including the time for that flight and the longest solo flight.

Costes and Le Brix completed a remarkable air-cruise of the world, the only part of which was not in an airplane, was the westward crossing of the Pacific.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh completed an extremely difficult good-will tour to Central America and Cuba.

The dirigible Los Angeles completed one of its longest voyages in a cruise to the Panama Canal Zone, and Eddie Stinson, George Haldeman and Major De-Bernardi, all established records of speed and endurance.

Each successful flight from one country to another has tended to cement friendship and good-will and is rapidly changing the political and economic world.

**CALL FOR AN INDIAN LINDBERGH.**

India has glorified the world with her arts and sciences in the past. She has contributed a great deal to the advancement of civilization. It does not seem possible that India is unaware of the advancement of aviation.

There must be at least one courageous youth of Young India, another Lindbergh, to lend his genius to this field. India must not leave herself out of these glorious achievements.

It would be the greatest achievement for businessmen and political leaders of India to chose their man and properly finance a non-stop flight from Calcutta or Bombay to Dublin and thence to New York.

A plane powerful enough and thoroughly capable for such an undertaking, can be had in America at a cost of about 60,000 dollars and perhaps another 60,000 dollars may meet all other necessities for this undertaking.

Aviation is developing so rapidly that perhaps as I conclude this article, another great conquest will have been made by just another daring and valiant citizen of the world, at some place, somewhere! Will it be India?

## STEADY AND PROFOUND FRIENDSHIP.

### LINK BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

On the night of Amanullah's arrival in Moscow, a special reception was held by President Kalinin at which Amanullah's family and suite were present, in addition to leading members of the Soviet Government and the entire diplomatic corps.

Kalinin, in welcoming the Afghan Padishah to the Soviet capital said:—

FIRST TO GREET INDEPENDENT AFGHANISTAN.

"Your visit to our country, is a further expression of those sincere and really friendly relations that were established between our countries at the very dawn of their free existence. We recall with pleasure that the Soviet Government was the first that welcomed and greeted the great. Afghan state when it became independent. At the same time I am happy to greet in your person a country which was the first of all to establish official relations with the Soviet Government during the period of intervention.

"The friendship of our two countries was cemented during these difficult years when the peoples of Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R. were conducting a heroic struggle against the enemies who were trying to subject the independence of these two free countries to develop and press on.

"Both countries have emerged victorious from the struggle, and during the years of peace their friendship has continued to develop and deepen.

FOUNDATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

"The first treaty of friendship concluded in 1921, served as the basis for the subsequent development of political, economic and cultural collaboration. This found a still clearer expression in the 1926 Treaty of Neutrality and Non-aggression and the present successul negotiations for a Trade Agreement.

"We are sure that your personal acquaintance with the Soviet Union with our institution and with our work, will lead to still greater mutual understanding and at the same time to the strengthening and development of the relations between our countries."

In conclusion Comrade Kalinin hailed the unbreakable friendship of the two countries, the brotherhood of peoples and their free and independent present and future.

KING AMANULLAH'S REPLY.

Replying to Kalinin's speech Amanullah conveyed his indebtedness to the Government of the U.S.S.R. for the friendly welcome that had been given him.

The sincere friendship," continued the King, "blinding our countries during the years of most difficult trials was at the same time the best foundation for the development of the sincere relations of both countries.

"I am glad, Mr. President, that I have been able to meet you in the capital of your great country and to express personally the sincere feeling I have towards you.

A GUARANTEE FOR PEACE.

"I am very satisfied that to-day we can place on record that in the past few years in addition to the development and strengthening of our countries, our friendship has also become steadily more profound. This is a guarantee for the well-being of our peoples and for the preservation of peace.

"Now that our relations are based on such firm foundations as the treaties of 1921 and 1926, and with a commercial treaty under negotiation, we can declare with pleasure that the political act of our respective Governments, in being the first to recognise one another, has been fully compatible with the interests of both countries, and that the results so far obtained have fully borne out the sincerity with which these relations were originally established.

"I am sure that my personal acquaintance with you will lead to still greater understanding, and will further strengthen the friendly relations established between our two countries."

In conclusion Amanullah proposed a toast for the further development of the mutual friendship of Afghanistan and Soviet Russia.

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## THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

### DEWAN'S BUDGET SPEECH

In the course of his speech presenting the Budget before the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, Mirza Mahomed Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore said in the course of his speech:—

I am glad that in presiding over this meeting of the Representative Assembly, I am able to place before you what may be considered a satisfactory statement of accounts, indicative of a thoroughly sound financial position.

THE CRYING NEED.

I do not, of course, wish to convey the impression that the State is so well off financially that it can rest satisfied with its present income, for nothing could be further from the fact. We need more funds and we need them badly. The crying needs of the people, I mean especially those living in the rural parts—and they form the bulk of the population—have yet to be met, and no administration worth the name can remain indifferent to those wants. The Government of Mysore cannot be happy and cannot feel that they have discharged their duty to the people unless they make successful efforts to secure to every village of any size in the State all those things which are essential to their well-being. The raiyat has to be made prosperous and happy. That is our supreme object and we should bend all our energies to its accomplishment.

STATES COMMITTEE'S WORK.

It is never wise to express a definite view of the future, and in referring to our prospects, I base my views upon the position as I see it to-day. I am an optimist, and I feel that the financial resources of the State will improve year by year, not only in consequence of the progressive policy pursued by the State, but also, as a direct result of the labours of the Indian States Committee, who are now engaged on a task of tremendous importance to the States. Whether the political aspect of the problem will receive their attention or not, it seems to me pretty certain that the financial side of it—and it is the one in which we are really more interested—will find a satisfactory solution at their hands.

THE BUDGET.

I should like now to dwell, for a moment, on the main features of the Budget before us. My comments upon them will be very few and very simple.

ESTIMATES FOR 1928-29.

The Budget for the year 1928-29, as now framed, is expected to show an improvement in revenue of about Rs. 6¼ lakhs over the revised figures of the curent year, with a slight decrease in the aggregate expenditure. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 356 lakhs, the highest figure so far reached and provision is made for an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 365 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs will be drawn from the Reserves, for financing the bulk of the outlay on irrigation Works. The year's revenue transactions are expected to result in a surplus of one lakh of rupees.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure grants provided under Irrigation Works and Education are Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, respectively, over the Revised.

In my Dasara Address of 1927, I briefly reviewed the programme of Irrigation Woks which Government intended to carry out during the next three years. In pursuance of this policy, the grant for Irrigation Works in the next year's Budget is enhanced from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs. Of this sum, Rs. 10 lakhs will be met, as heretofore, by drawing on the Reserves earmarked for the purpose, viz., Irrigation Capital Reserves. Interest on the Famine Fund and Irrigation Cess Fund, and the balance of Rs. 4 lakhs will be met from the year's revenues.

The Education Budget of next year shows a rise of Rs. 5 lakhs over the Revised.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

More money is required for properly equipping our hospitals and dispensaries. The District Boards are pressing for the opening of more dispensaries in rural parts. The Medical Department will accordingly be given an enhanced provision of Rs. 11.60 lakhs, which is Rs. 1.42 lakhs over the expenditure of last account year.

Dr. Sweet, of the Rockefeller Foundation, has for some time been engaged in making a Health Survey of the State. He has drawn up an interesting report (which will be published shortly) of the work done by him so far, and has made several useful suggestions for initiating health measures of vital importance to the State. It is proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 50,000 as a first instalment for health work in the ensuing year.

An additional sum of Rs. 90,000 is provided for developing the work of the Agricultural Department.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT YEAR.

The Capital Programme of next year involves an outlay of about Rs. 89½ lakhs, the bulk of which (namely, Rs. 83½ lakhs) will be required for works in progress.

## MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

MYSORE, June 3.

When the Budget session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was resumed this morning, an adjournment motion to raise a debate on the President's attitude the previous day in asking a persistent questioner to sit down, following which certain members left the House, in protest, was disallowed, on the ground that no motion could lie on the President's ruling.

There was a warm debate on Mr. Abbas Khan's proposition for raising the marriageable age of girls to sixteen. Finally consideration of the measure was postponed to a future session of the Assembly.—A. P.

## MUSLIM C. AND P. LEGISLATURES ASSOCIATION.

### MEETING ADJOURNS TILL 17THINST

SIMLA, June 3.

The Muslim Central and Provincial Legislatures Association met at the residence of Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, the Punjab, to-day. Owing to the Bakr-Id celebrations, some members who had expressed their intention of attending the meeting were unable to come up for the meeting. Mr. Ferozekhan Noon took the chair, and Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy placed on the table telegrams of sympathy and letters and memoranda received from various quarters outlining the Muslim political demands. He announced that two important provincial branches had posted their memoranda, which would reach Simla in a few days. It was necessary, in his view, to wait for them. The meeting agreed to the proposal to adjourn till the 17th June, when the members will again meet at the Minister's residence.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A Committee of the following members was then appointed to examine various suggestions from the Provinces, and prepare the draft memoranda for dsicussion at the next meeting:—Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Muhammad Iqbal (Punjab), Dr. A. Suhrawardy (Bengal) and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed (U. P.).

Mr. A. H. Guznavi, at Calcutta, and Dr. A. Suhrawardy at Woodville, Simla, will hereafter receive suggestions regarding the Muslim demands.—A. P.

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM AND PHARMACEUTICALS LD.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was held on Wednesday, the 9th May 1928, when the accounts for the year ended December 31st 1927 were duly passed.

The Chairman Mr. F. Howard Oakley, reporting briefly on the Progress of the Company explained that the very satisfactory results of last year's trading were due to both return of costs and turnover to more normal conditions and also to the reduction in the actual cost of advertising due to the reorganization of this Department. The increased expenditure in supervision has been more than justified by results.

The Chairman briefly indicated the activities of Travelling Representatives engaged on the Company's behalf in various areas. He also stated that the very satisfactory results of last year have been fully maintained in this year, in fact up to the end of March they were an improvement upon 1927, while the turnover for 1928 up to the end of April was the highest on record in the History of the Company with one exception, and the present conditions may be deemed to be eminently satisfactory.

The Company has earned for the period under review a dividend of a little over 15 per cent and the meeting confirmed the Directors' suggestion that a further 5 per cent. be now paid which, together with the Interim Dividend paid last October, makes a total Dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, leaving Rs. 7,254-15-7 to be carried forward to next year after granting Rs. 2,000 to the Bonus and Provident Fund A|c for the staff. A further Rs. 15,000 was transferred to Reserve A|c, making the total Reserve Rs. 45,000.

Dr. W. R. Gibson retired by rotation and offering himself for re-election was duly re-elected.

Messrs. Fraser A. Ross were unanimously re-elected Auditors for the forthcoming year.

In conclusion, speaking for himself and on behalf of the Managing Agents, the Chairman wished to place on record branches of the staff which has made such an exceedingly satisfactory report and gratifying results possible.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

## BHAVNAGAR NOTES

### MAHARAJA'S RETURN

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, June 1.

The fact that H. H. the Minor Maharaja Saheb with Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is returning home next week has roused a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the City and the State and excellent preparations are being made for the reception of the Maharaja. The traditions of Bhavnagar as regards the love and loyalty of the subjects to their ruler and the kindest and most loving feelings of the ruler towards his subjects are unbroken for the last two centuries. The subjects have absolutely no grounds of complaint against their Chief, and the love and regard bestowed on him by the people are, therefore, quite sincere and genuine. It is with a heart throbbing with joy that the people of Bhavnagar State are eagerly awaiting the return of their beloved Prince.

At the Matriculation Examination of 1928, 34 out of 107 candidates passed from the State High School and 13 out of 52 from the Sanatana Dharma School. Both schools have thus shown a very poor result.

The Boy Scout Association which was lying almost dormant has now again been brought to life and the Scouts are making preparation to give a welcome to the Maharaja Saheb who himself is a Scout attached to the troop of the State High School. The opening ceremony of the Association's Headquarters at Pachavati was performed the other day by the President of the Association.

Of the three graduates of the local Samaldas College who appeared at the last M. A. Examination all have been declared successful in the pass class.

### KAIRA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, June 3.

Prominent Congress Committee workers and land-holders of Kaira District have resolved in a meeting held to-day at Nadiad, to hold the Kaira District Conference at Anand on the 17th instant in sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagrah campaign, under the presidency of Mr. Jivebhai R. Patel.

### BENGAL TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION

At a meeting of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation held recently at Calcutta, the Federation was reconstituted with Mr. A. B. Dutta, as President; Messrs. Nurul Huq Chowdhury W. V. R. Naidu, J. N. Gupta and G. B. S. Murty as Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar as Secretary. The amendment to the Indian Penal Code Section 43 in reference to the provision for immunity to those engaged in unregistered Trade Unions, which is now on the Legislative anvil, was approved and supported, and after discussing the present situation created by industrial disputes in different parts of the country, the meeting terminated late in the night.

### A QUERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of the vast readers of your valuable paper kindly let me know through the columns of your daily issue if there is a Temple of Sree Santhamma or Santhayee in Bijapur District; if so the nearest Railway Station at which a person can alight.—Yours, etc.,

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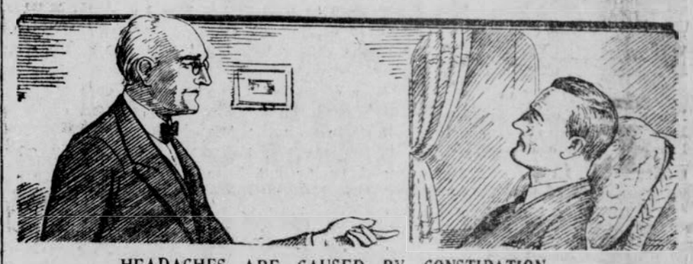

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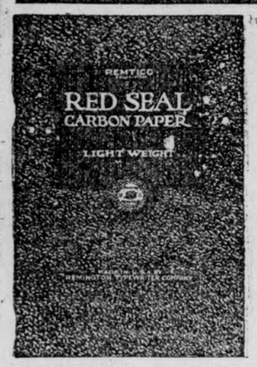


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## FIRST LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"There is no class or profession in our community, which has done more,—I will go further, I will say, there is none, which has done as much as the Bar, to define, and develop and to defend the liberties of England."—Lord Asquith.

It is really no exaggeration to say that in the public life and especially in the political events of a nation, the class of the lawyers has played an important and valuable part all over the countries. It is they, more than any body else, who are directly conscious of the rights of the people, and the duties of the State, and the injustice done by the latter to the former, since their intellect coupled with the skill in debates and their every day professional experience of fighting for justice naturally gives them the ability and honour of leading the nation's cause against the foreign bureaucracy by representations of public grievances and devising means of redressing the same.

Thus, the true aim of law is the guarantee of civil liberty, and with the usual duties of lawyers of pleading the cause of their clients in Courts, their wider duties require them to spread their legal knowledge in the urban and rural public, with a view to make them conscious and watchful of their legal rights.

What Lord Asquith has proudly said about the lawyers of England, is also true so far as India is concerned, and even the short history of a century of public life in India, amply shows that it owes its origin and growth to a large extent to "the gentlemen of the long robe." Even in Maharashtra, the past political workers, like Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Lokamanya Tilak, Justice M. G. Ranade and others and even the present ones are drawn from the Bar. It is usually the lawyers class that has worked as elected public representatives in local, provincial and central bodies, and through the Congress and other public bodies, have always tried to guide the public opinion, and enforce the same on Government with persistent vigour. In view of the great importance of the class, there was really an absolute necessity that it should be well organised, to unify its efforts and to be prepared to offer an united front during the momentous vicissitudes such as India is passing through at present.

o

Apart from this political point of view, there are good many other reasons calling for an organised effort. In India, legal learning for its own sake is hardly given to the students at Colleges or elsewhere. Besides, this class, which has to defend liberty, under foreign bureaucracy is itself handicapped by a number of disabilities and restrictions, in the way of its professional rights and privilages in the domain of law, and outside in public life. Owing to keen competition in the struggle for existence, in many places, hardly any scope is left to maintain the dignity of the profession, and where possible, no active attempt is made to maintain the same. There is also at present a growing but desplorable tendency among our young lawyers to leave public life, or not to take to it, as seriously as the lawyers of the older generation did. And these were, *inter alia*, some of the reasons calling upon "the head of the society" to take a stock of the situation.

It is but curious to note that even in in the light of the above circumstance requiring the lawyers to organise themselves and unify their efforts, the idea of holding a lawyers' Conference originated from the brain of a layman, and was preached and popularised through press by a layman Mr. L. R. Phadnis, a silent but sincere and active social worker, who is widely known to Maharashtra by his manifold social activities, and especially by his assiduous public work, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal (The society for the spread of knowledge) of which men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, late Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others were the prominent office-bearers. He had placed the idea before the public from a particular point of view, viz., holding the Lawyers' Conference for the purpose of considering how the civil liberty can be best secured from the encroachment of a foreign bureaucracy. His suggestion appeared first in the "Servants of India", and later on in good many leading English, and Marathi journals of the Presidency. The suggestion was eagerly appreciated and upheld by eminent members of the Bar, like Hon. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and others and even by All-India leaders, like Dr. Besant and others outside the Bar. Many young lawyers of the Poona Bar carried the movement further though with different point of view, and by their active efforts, and the warm support of Barrister Ghaswala, the learned President of the Poona Bar, the majority of the Poona Bar with the co-operation of the lawyers all over the Maharashtra, had the proud honour of holding the first Lawyers' Conference under the worthy presidentship of Mr. R. P. Karandikar and thus crowning the suggestion of Mr. Phadnis with success.

It is also conspicuously worth noting that in spite of Mr. Phadnis having the honour of being the prime mover of the suggestion, and with his usual love of national service, his active sympathy with the cause, and popularising the same through the Press at his personal costs, the Conference had not the courtesy, to thank Mr. Phadnis—nay, even to make mention of him through out the whole proceedings of the same. There is no rank and file in the domain of the Almighty, and all service ranks the same with Him, and as such, this narrow and sectarian spirit is much to be deplored.

Though the Resolutions passed by the Conference, were restricted mainly to the rights and privilages of the profession, and no efforts were made to express an united opinion over the imminent political questions of the day, still the Conference laid a good precedent, and has paved the way for future hopes as to make the lawyers' organisation, a systematic and powerful public machinery to fight against the foreign bureaucracy and I heartily thank Mr. L. R. Phadnis, the prime mover of the suggestion, in Poona Bar for its later enthusiasm in crowning the suggestion with success.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. DASTANE,
B.A.LL.B.,
Vakil and Solicifor, High Court
Poona, June 1.

## WHO ARE RAILWAYPATRONS?

### WHAT SIR FELIX POLE SAYS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be interesting for the Railway staff of the Indian Railways as well as for the public to know as to who are the real patrons of the railways in India.

Sir Felix Pole, General Manager of the Great Western Railways, England, has issued a circular to his staff on the eve of the year 1928. Following is a summary of the important part which runs as under:—

"We are shopkeepers. Our business is to supply to the public the best brand of transport. Whether on the manufacturing or selling side of the business, each one of us can take a hand in developing or marketing the "commodity" we have for sale."

"It behoves us to see that every one of our customers is satisfied with his or her purchase. Trains must be punctual, carriages clean, and comfortable, transport expeditious, service reliable, and efficiency, hall mark of courtesy upon all dealings with our patrons."

"Every service perfectly rendered is an advertisement. It will enhance the Great Western reputations, which has been built up not only by powerful locomotives, fast trains, non-stop runs and so forth, but also by the courtesy and assistance accorded by individual members of the staff to this and that passenger, and by the powerful handling of the goods of this and that trader."

Will our Indian Railways staff read and act accordingly?—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

## DR. SHAH GIVES FREE EYE TREATMENT

### GRATEFUL CHORVAD PRESENTS ADDRESS

CHORVAD (Kathiawar), May 31.

Dr. R. S. Shah, D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S., (Lond.), M.B.B.S., (Bom.), Ophthalmic Surgeon was presented with an address by the public of Chorvad in recognition of the signal service rendered by him to the public of Saurashtra by giving them free eye treatment.

Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas presided and Sheth Harjivandas Mohanji presented the address to Dr. Shah in a beautiful eulogising the spirit of service, the sacrifice, and the very high professional efficiency of Dr. Shah, who gave a modest but a suitable reply to them thanking the Chorvad Eye Relief Samittee for their cordial co-operation.

A very arge number of eye patients of all clases flocked from the whole district to avail themselves of this unique opportunity of getting expert advice and treatment gratis.

The total number of patients examined during Dr. Shah's stay from 8th to 25th May was 1,736; out of which 648 persons were operated upon various eye diseases. The result of successful operations were 94 per cent., which in itself speaks for Dr. Shah's high professional efficiency.

A band of volunteers was formed to assist Dr. Shah and an impartial treatment was meted out to all patients, be they Hindus, Muslims or Antyajs.

Among the speakers were Lady Laxmibai, Swami Prempuriji, Mr. M. S. Dwivedi, Chief Educational Officer of Western Indian States Agency, Mr. K. M. Kothari, Mr. Gokaldas Raichura, editor of Sharda, and Dr. Bapalal Desai, the local Medical Officer.

Dr. Shah thinks it a great necessity to open such eye reief camps in various parts of Cutch, Kathiawar, and Gujarat.


I.P. 690.

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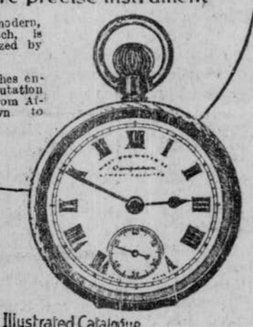

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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## "ST. JINNAH OF MOUNT PLEASANT."

## "IF GANDHI WERE A POLITICIAN."

## INDIAN LEADERS ON BOARD THE "RAJPUTANA".

**Dewan Chamanlal, M. L. A., contributes the following article to the "Tribune":**

If leisure, according to Moreau-Christophe is the real title of citizenhip then the truest citizens are to be found on board the "Rajputana." We have leisure to eat, a blessing that our politicians seem seldom to experience judging by their physique. We have leisure to watch humanity swimming, diving, playing deck-tennis or bridge, dancing and drinking. And above all we have leisure to talk. For we have on board two of the best talkers in India—Mohamed Ali Jinnah and Srinivas Iyengar. It is no doubt their profession to talk but here, away from the political restrictions of their second profession, they talk freely and with refreshing frankness.

ANGLO-INDIA AND INDIA.

The boat, it must be understood, is divided into two sections Anglo-India and India. All outward-bound boats are I deliberately do not use the expression "homeward-bound." Occasionally Anglo-India relents, but generally it is with a motive or else out of sheer necessity. And the result is that the Indians are thrown upon their own resources, generally assembling together on the deck, in the ounge or at the dinner table. For hose who talk about the inferiority complex this may be slightly embarrassing. But I do not know of an Indian on board who does not suffer from the superiority complex. Outside his own country the Indian feels that the world was made for his benefits. He feels like the Helen of Theodectes:

"Who dares reproach me with
the name of slave
When from the immortal gods, on
either side,
I draw my lineage."

Of course it is the fashion to say that he does. But in reality this modern civilisation of ours is a very trying thing. For instance Mr. Srinivas Iyengar finds it very embarrassing. By gradual process he has to-day donned a silk lounge suit and feeling very shy has hidden his short front with a muffler lest those who had never before beheld him with a silk necktie should exhibit unnecessary enthusiasm or pay him more compliments than his brave step deserves. He has been carrying under his arm a whole library of Cook's literature concerning the Riviera and the continent. He knows now the things of all the trans-continental trains. He knows every strategic point in Marseilles, having studied the map of that city for hours fearing lest he might lose his way to the P. and O. Boat train on landing at the historic ville with its famous Church of St. Victor built over a fourth century mound. And although the Boat train is waiting but across the customs barrier and can be easily seen on landing nothing seems more likely than that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar will lose his way and find himself (on the map) at the Tower D' If or at the suspension bridge. Therefore it has been decided that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar should entrust his Secretary his luggage and himself to one of Cook's interpreters hand over the keys and let Thomas Cook do his worst. Civilisation is a dreadfully complicated affair.

Of course, Mr. Jinnah has been taking full advantage of the situation. The temperature in the Red Sea had to-day gone down by about two degrees with the result that Mr. Jinnah found Mr. Srinivas Iyengar reclining in my deck-chair well wrapped up against the buffeting but sultry breeze. In his usually sarcastic manner Mr. Jinnah asked Mr. Srinivas Iyengar if he should lend him a blanket. It was with hesitation induced by Mr. Jinnah's premature laughter, that the offer was declined.

THE BIG FOUR.

I said at the commencement of this article that we have had plenty of talk on board the ship. A great deal of it has been of a political nature. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, it must be acknowledged, saved the situation in the Legislative Assembly over the Simon Commission. He expected no doubt that the spirit of amicability engendered in the Chamber would be productive of real unity. To-day he is unfortunately frankly disgusted. Minor differences over Sind and majority representations by reservation and Reforms for the North-Western Frontier Province have wrecked, for the moment all chances of unity. "Give me", says Mohamed Ali Jinnah, "four leaders to join me over a united programme, which was all but accepted at Delhi, and Swaraj will not be a mere dream but a matter brought within the realm of real politics." I asked him to name the four men. He said: "Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai." He added: "The first problem to solve and settle is the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity. This is not a mere phrase. It is a concrete proposition. I have talked even on board the ship with Indians belonging to every conceivable political group and each one deplores the intransigeance of the leaders in not arriving at a settlement regarding the three issues named by me. Will the nation go to wreck and ruin if compromises and even surrenders take place on these issues? And suppose we did settle the problem. I say that then the united voice of the nation would be irresistible." I told him that I had heard rumours from authentic sources that certain leaders did not in reality desire a settlement. He agreed with me. He said that personal motives had played some part. He also had heard the story from reliable sources. But he added: "You will be surprised that the people are with us whole-heartedly on the national issue. Why, in Bombay the hartal which greeted the Simon Commission was entirely a spontaneous affair. I tell you if I had gone round Bombay with my colleagues on that day not a shop would have remained open and yet in spite of us the hartal was as near being complete as the circumstances could have permitted." I suggested that perhaps one of the tragedies of the situation was that several of our leaders were trying to cope with a modern situation with out-of-date methods. It is not possible to run a Rolls Royce with knowledge only of the bullock-cart. We talked of Egypt. Why could the Egyptians succeed in being a perpetual menace to the peace of mind of Sir Austen Chamberlain and why could we not do the same to Lord Birkenhead? The moment Sir Austen made a discourteous remark about Egypt, out would come the students of Al 'Azhar and black flags and processions of protest would be the order of the day. Organisation is what we lacked and organisation on economic and not emotional lines. Jinnah was fully alive to this. I think he is beginning to realise the great potential power of organised labour.

GANDHI.

We talked of Gandhi. Humorously he alluded to the frantic attempts made by Mahatma Gandhi and Umar Sobhani to rope him into the Non-co-operation movement. He said he felt that the movement would fail. I said he was mistaken. The movement nearly succeeded. It failed merely because the Mahatma was not a politician. Jinnah agreed with me that if Mahatma Gandhi had had only a touch of Lenin in him the history of the last few years would have been different. "Gandhi", he said, "is not a politician" —but he added, "I wish he had been."

Jinnah is frankly in a despondent mood. He is one of the few men who have no personal motives to nurse or personal aims to advance. His integrity is beyond question. And yet he has been the loneliest of men. He has never belonged to a party unless he himself was the party. Not that he has ever refused to work shoulder to shoulder with others, (as for instance, in the case of the Nationalist Party of 1924), but he has never allowed any man to compromise his sense of integrity. There is a well-known story of the law-courts which reveals the type of man he is. A client came to him one day and asked his advice. The file was a voluminous one and Jinnah's fees enormous. The client said he had only ten thousand rupees and Jinnah refused. Eventually the client pressed and suggested that Jinnah should stop looking at the file the moment the fee of ten thousand was exhausted (it was an arrangement at so much per hour) and gave his opinion on what he had read so far. When the accounts were made up the fee came to three thousand five hundred—and the balance was handed over by Jinnah to the client. Lahore lawyers who are quite used, of course, to such tenderness towards their clients will find nothing unfamiliar in this tale.

Let me warn your readers that Jinnah is not going to Europe merely for a joy-ride. Great things are bound to happen during his stay in London. Serious attempts will be made to "get at" him. The French saying is: "We shall see what we shall see." For the moment, however, this closes the chapter of St. Jinnah of Mount Pleasant just a we near Mount Sinai where the Lord spoke to Moses.

## DEPEW'S HUMOUR

### HOBBY OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Few Americans had more intimate contacts than Chauncey M. Depew. His span of life, covered one of the most stirring phases of a rapidly changing America, and he bore his share in many historic episodes. Mr. Depew knew all of the great men who had passed across the American stage in the last three-quarters of a century; many of them were his friends. In Europe, also, he had a host of acquaintances, writes an American contemporary.

His recollections were vivid; always he had stories to tell. In his after-dinner speeches—for he was one of the noted speakers of his day—and in his many interviews he mingled wit, wisdom and reminiscences. Public speaking, he once remarked, was the great interest in his life after business hours were over. Of that hobby he said:

"I enjoyed it, and would dine out five nights a week. I had an excellent reference library, and I would walk up and down gathering ideas and allusions to the topic of the evening. Usually I arrived at the table late, and they used to say that I did this to get the applause. But the real reason was that I had to have my speech in hand. I insisted on being called on early in the program—even if it was not my turn—and so I got home by 11 o'clock. Next morning when I reached the office I was as fit as a fiddle. You see, I had used a different set of intellectual muscles. And the brain that I needed for business was thus rested."

That his speeches were a success was shown by the fact that hundreds of requests came from persons who wanted Mr. Depew to prepare their speeeches as well as his own. And once in a while, apparently, he yielded to such importunings, as the folowing anecdote may show:

A friend once called on him when he was a Senator, and Mr. Depew, so the story runs, at once inquired, "Have you read my speech on the merchant marine?"

The visitor had read the speech and expressed his appreciation of it.

"Yes," said Senator Depew blandly, "it was written for Senator So and So, but he couldn't be there to deliver it, so I altered the opening sentences and delivered it myself."

At 90 Mr. Depew discussed the gift for humor which had done much to keep him young and vigorous in mind and body.

"My grandfather died of worry, he said, "and my father died of worry. I was dying of worry when I decided to take up humor—to see the genial and amusing side of life. And I found that the mind controls the body. It was humor that saved my health, and, perhaps, lost me the White House."

"Lost you the White House?" he was asked. "Why should humor lose any one the White House?"

"Yes," Mr. Depew answered. "It was Garfield himself that told me. 'You might be President,' he said, "if you did not tell funny stories. The nation never trusts a man if he indulges in a joke. He is not regarded as a serious person. Lincoln told funny stories—but it was only after his election that peopl efound out about him!"

Some of Mr. Depew's best stories were contained in "Marching On," a privately printed collection of his speeches which he sent out as a present to his friends on his ninety-second birthday. Here are some of the anecdotes from that volume:

"A Yankee and a Tommy had been fighting together and were both desperately wounded. They were great friends, and their cots were side by side. When Tommy came to himself he said, 'Nurse, what is this on my head?' She answered, 'A vinegar poultice, you have fever.' 'And what is this on my chest?' She answered. 'It is oil, you have had pneumonia.' 'And what are my feet in?' She answered, 'In salt, you have had pneumonia.' And his Yankee comrade said, 'Nurse, put box of pepper on his nose, and he will be a cruet.'"

Mr. Depew said that Sir Henry Irving told him this story.

DISRAELI ON SERMONS.

"He persuaded Disraeli, the Prime Minister, to appoint a nephew of his, who was a curate, to the staff of the Dean of Windsor. His nephew came to Irving in great distress and said 'Everybody else has failed and I am assigned to preach the sermon. What am I to do?' Sir Henry took him to Disraeli When that inscrutable genius heard the young curate's story he said: "My young friend, if you preach thirty minutes her Majesty will be bored. If you preach fifteen minutes her Majesty will be pleased. If you preach ten minutes her Majesty will be delighted.' 'But,' said the young curate, 'what on earth, my Lord, can a preacher say in ten minutes?' 'Well,'' said Disraeli that will be a matter of utter indifference to her Majesty.'"

A story about the visit of Queen Victoria's son, King Edward VII, to America when he was Prince of Wales is told by Mr. Depew. "He was received in audience by a very important and distinguished public functionary. When the Prince entered the audience chamber this high official rushed forward, grasped him by the hand, and in the enthusiasm of his welcome, nearly wrenched off the Prince's arm and shouted: 'Most welcome, Prince, we are all mighty glad to see you. How is your mother?'"

Several Southern stories were always in his repertoire.

"When I was in the South," he once wrote, "a friend of mine,, who had a numbered of negro tenants found that one of them had been detected making moonshine whisky. The Judge said to him, 'What is your name?' He answered, 'Joshua, your Honor.' Then the Judge asked, 'Are you the Joshua that made the sun stand still?' 'No.' answered the negro. 'I am not that still, but I can make the moon shine.'" still, but I can make the moonshine.'"

Mr. Depew said that F. Hopkinson Smith once said that he was sitting one day on the piazza of his plantation home when he saw an old negro, a former slave, coming up the road.

"Well, Uncle Job," he said, "how are you?" "Oh," answered the negro, "I'se very bad. I'se got rheumatism so I can hardly walk. I'se full of trou ble, full of pain. All night long I pray to the good Lord to take me away before morning, and all day to take me away before night." Smith said: "Uncle Job, you are all wrong about that. Go around to the kitchen and see the folks." Smith sent word to the kitchen to fill up the old man with solid and fluid refreshment. After a while Smith found the old negro jubilant, dancing and singing. "Why Uncle," he said, "I thought you wanted the good Lord to take you right away." The old negro paused, while shouting halle lujah, and said: "Why, Boss, that ex cursion am postponed."

As Mr. Depew first entered public life when Lincoln and Grant were the dominating figures, it is interesting to observe what he had to say in regard to them in one of his books, "My Memories of Eighty Years." Writing of an interview he had with President Lincoln Mr. Depew said:

"I had a long and memorable interview with the President. As I stepped from the crowd in his reception room he said to me, 'What do you want?' 'Nothing, Mr. President, I only came to pay my respects and bid you good-bye as I am leaving Washington.' 'It is such a luxury,' he then remarked, 'to find a man who does not want anything I wish you would wait until I get rid of this crowd.'"

# WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

## SOUTH INDIANS AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be in the recollection of the Bombay South Indians that when Mahatma Gandhi was at Calicut during his tour in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in 1927 he was so face to face with the plague spot in Hinduism viz., the condition of the so-called untouchables, that he gave up collections for his Khadi fund and opened instead a fund for anti-untouchability work. His appeal brought him only a paltry sum thus indicating the sort of support which local residents would give to such noble work. Bombay has a large number of South Indians who almost all of them belong to the younger generation which is throughout the world full of the best ideals and which is now striving for a new world. Meetings were held at Dadar, Parel and Matunga to enlist their support for this movement and a Committee was formed to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work in South India. Some collections were made at Dadar but before the other suburbs could be gone round, a series of tournaments and celebration of Sree Ramnavami festival ensued and thus the Committee thought it best to postpone further collection.

Meanwhile, a few members of the Committee waited on Mahatma Gandhi when he was here last month and received some encouragement from him to resume the collection work. One of the Secretaries of the Committee formed by Mahatmaji for this purpose in the South, Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, M.A., B.L., has now come down to Bombay to assist the Committee in their work.

Mahatmaji's programme as we found out from him is to establish a series of residential schools for the children of untouchables in Kerala to start with. Two such schools are now running one in North Malabar conducted by Mr. Kelappan Nair and the other at Olavakkode known as "Sabari Ashram" conducted by Mr. Iyer himself. Mr. Iyer having put his Ashram on a self-supporting basis with the help of sympathisers who have promised recurring annual donations and in charge of Mr. Ananda Shenoy, B.A., now proposes to work for the Committee formed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Of late many a leader belonging to the Congress, to the Hindu Mahasabha and to the Arya Samaj, touring in South India, have remarked that local people were doing practically little in the way of financing such reform movements and that such help howsoever great may not conduce to permanent work for a term of years which is essential if any result is to be seen. In a similar vein Mahatmaji made his appeal in Calicut for support not only from local people but from others who for economic reasons have been compelled to go to distant places such as Bombay, etc.

The Committee, who are aware of the various calls on the local South Indian community, sincerely hope that Mahatma Gandhi's appeal will not go in vain and that each and every one will contribute his utmost and thus enable Mahatmaji to remove this plague spot in South India. Volunteers will move round in June and onwards with authorised receipt books. Others who may not meet the volunteers may send their contributions to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Honorary Secretary.

82|24, Miranda Building,
Anti-Untouchability Fund Committee:—
Dadar, June 2.

## TERRORISM IN BARDOLI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole of India is watching wish keen interest the heroic struggles of the Bardoli peasants to stand on their own legitimate rights and to refuse to be coerced into submission even when they are hourly subjected to arbitrary and despotic methods, and ruthless terrorism resorted to by the ruling authorities to get a few more rupees out of them which every sane man has clearly seen, the latter are not entitled to.

The Government made a colossal blunder in the beginning in contemptuously spurning the advice of some of the Councilors and in not fully realizing in their blindness, the disciplined and soldier like strength of the Bardoli Taluka—the home of the followers of Mahatmajee, and tried too much on their past successes at coercion and submission to all their demands—rulings whether fair or unfair.

They counted without their host, and the inevitable and only result of this despotic move, on the part of the authorities has been the terrible but silent and heroic suffering of acute privation of innocent men, women and children who are literally in a beseiged city surrounded on all sides by an army of Pathans and the thorough exposure on the other hand if any further exposure was necessary, of the illegal and arbitrary methods employed by the bureaucratic powers in the taluka to whom a "carte blanche" seems to have been granted by the Government.

Justice at Bardoli is on the shelf. The petty officials and Japtidars have a blank cheque All is fish that comes to their net. No measures to recover a few rupees are too harsh in their eyes and fertile brains. Mute cattle dear as children to every cultivator are disposed off for a trifle. The cattle are brought out by night-raids and disposed off to specially brought butchers for a song.

Does not the Government fully realize that these despotic methods, these arbitrary feats, these repressive measures in teeth of the timely advice of some of the sane persons in their midst are never going to "manufacture" loyalty and prestige which they are hankering so much after? On the contrary have they not eyes to see, have they not vision and the wisdom to realise that they are fast forfeiting what little of support and respect they are getting even from their moderate friends in ruling India.

Is this justice, is this fair play?

Some time back a movement was contemplated in Bombay to deport Pathans of suspicious character out of the city bag and baggage when the nefarious activities of some of these desperadoes were getting too frequent and dangerous for the safety of the citizens. Fancy the bureaucracy in their wild panic, fancy the Bombay Government in the utter bankruptcy of their statesmanship utilizing the hired services of the Pathans for subjugating and breaking the spirit of those unarmed defenceless peasants whose only "crime" is their stern and manly refusal to submit to an autocratic and despotic levy of further taxation against all canons of justice.

All honour, all glory all credit is due to those brave sufferers of Bardoli, and all our respects to those selfless volunteers and heroic workers for their courageous and independent spirit—many of whom have been clapped in jails on ridiculous charges and what a ridiculous idea to suppose that the clapping of a few persons summarily in prison will terrorise the peasants into submission.—Yours etc.,

A. B. CHOTHIA.

## BARDOLI AND PATHANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The other day the Mohammedans of Bombay held a public meeting to support the Bardoli peasants in their present situation and to condemn the illegal and high handed action of the Government in the collection of the land Revenue.

It would have been a practical thing if the conveners of the Meeting had met the leaders of the Pahans in Bombay and explained to them the real facts about the Bardoli peasants refusing to pay to the Government the unjust and arbitrary tax and had asked the Pathan leaders to induce those Pathans engaged by the Government, from leaving the dirty job of defeating the noble cause of the peasants in their just struggle against the high handed, unjust, and arbitrary policy of the Government regarding the Land Revenue.

I hope that the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, The Khilafat, Committee, Moulana Shaukat Ali and others would take up this suggestion in earnest and try to do something tangible in addition to passing of resolutions in a meeting.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Dinanath Khar Farm,
Navalkarwadi,
N. Salsette, May 29.

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